

AUGUST 1, 1912

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AUG 9 1912

Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



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THE CHARLES W. HARRIS P. CO.

"Down at the Old Swimming Hole"

OVER 350,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

Advertising of Advertising—A Series of Weekly Talks
No. 31



See That Hump?

TWO young people were going through the Philadelphia Zoo one Sunday. The dromedary came striding along. It rather startled them. But the young fellow recovered himself quickly and said, with a smile, "See that Hump?"

Of course you know of what that reminded the girl.

Yes, though these hooks and eyes are very reasonable in price—such quantities have been sold, that the makers are reputed to be millionaires—after but a few years since the goods were first introduced.

But what could these manufacturers have done if they had not had a good goods, and an easily remembered trade-mark?

Bear in mind always that it isn't the size of the article which determines the importance of the trade-mark. Whether the article is large or small the trade-mark is the big guarantee of responsibility. To buy through the help of advertised trade-marks is to buy with your eyes open.

Allan C. Hoffman

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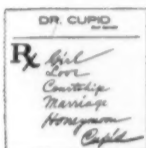
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I will give you a list of advertised goods used daily in my home. You are
to supply a blank form and send me a picture suitable for framing.

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L. W. 8-1-12.

Are You In Love?



GOOD FOR WHAT AILS YOU

Good For What Ails You --- a beautifully colored, handsomely mounted picture---it is a subject you will appreciate. You will be sure to frame it, so send 25c. with this coupon today.

Judge
225 Fifth Avenue
New York

COUPON

JUDGE,
New York.

Enclosed please find 25c. for which send me a copy of "Good For What Ails You," postpaid.

Name _____

Address _____

Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXV.

Thursday, August 1, 1912

No. 2969

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Some of Next Week's Features



Dated August 8, 1912

The issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY of August 8th will contain the following among other noteworthy articles:

WONDERFUL AIX—THE CLEANEST CITY IN THE WORLD, by John A. Sleicher, a readable account of the attractions of the famous health resort, Aix-les-Bains, France, and the methods of treatment at the baths there, and giving valuable suggestions.

ARE AMERICAN COLLEGES UNDEMOCRATIC? by Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, president of Union University, which deals with this question interestingly and candidly, refutes the charges of snobbery against our institutions of learning, and concludes that the tendency there is toward more, rather than less, democracy.

THE OLD FAN SAYS: by Ed A. Goewey, one of the writer's most pungent articles, dealing with the baseball situation and with the American triumphs at the Olympic games, in Stockholm.

A TRAGEDY OF THE STREETS, by George H. Seldes, a story, founded on facts, of a white slavery victim who was virtually driven into her debased career by the inconsiderate conduct of a policeman and a magistrate.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Look at What You Get



DRY GOODS

For Just 25c.

This attractive picture mounted, ready to slip into the frame, is yours for just 25c.

It's beautifully colored. Indeed, it's so natural you can almost smell the salt air.

And the lady—well she's one of James Montgomery Flagg's creations.

Now just clip out this coupon while you think about it. Send 25c. for this picture.

Judge
225 Fifth Avenue
New York

COUPON

JUDGE,
New York.

Enclosed find 25c. for which send me a copy of "Dry Goods."

Name _____

Address _____

Winners and Scenes at the Olympic Games

AS A TRIBUTE to the prowess of the American athlete, the record of the United States Olympic team at the fifth revival of the Olympic games, at Stockholm, July 6th to 15th, is likely to stand for many years. To defeat the athletic representatives of twenty-seven nations in an international track and field carnival consisting of twenty-nine events is a performance that has no equal in the history of modern sport.

During the nine-day competition, the United States athletes won sixteen firsts, twelve seconds and thirteen thirds, scoring a total of eighty-five points as against ninety-three for the other eleven nations and colonies that registered places in contests wherein more than two thousand athletes competed. Finland was America's nearest opponent, scoring twenty-seven points, with Great Britain and her colonies second with twenty-six, and Sweden third with twenty-four. In addition, the United States entrants won a majority of the shooting contests and were fifth in the swimming competitions.

Individual honors were divided between James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian School student, and Ralph

American flags waving victory. Signalling our first big sweep of first, second and third prizes. This happened no less than five times during the meet.



Craig, each of whom won two firsts. Platt Adams, Ralph Rose and Patrick MacDonald accounted for five points each. James Meredith, Charles Reidpath, Matt McGrath, Harry Babcock, Benjamin Adams, Albert Guttererson, A. W. Richards, Donald Lippincott and Frederick Kelly each succeeded in scoring three points.

In total points scored, Eastern athletes led, with the middle West second and the Pacific coast third. The New York A. C. members collected 17½ points for the Mercury-foot organization; the Irish-American A. C. of New York was second with 16½ points, and the Carlisle Indian School took third place with eight points scored by the two Indians, James Thorpe and Louis Tewanima.

Thirteen new Olympic records were established during the meet, in the following events: 100, 400, 800, 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000 meter races; shot put, single and double hand; javelin and hammer throw; pole vault, broad jump and discus throw. United States athletes broke previous records in eight cases, Finland smashed three, and England and Sweden one each.



A "clean-up" race for American contestants. Finish of the 100 meter final with Ralph Craig, of Detroit, winning in 10.4 seconds; Alva T. Meyer, I. A. A. C., second, and D. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania, third. In a trial heat Lippincott made a new Olympic record and equalled the world's record of 10.3 seconds.



Another wholesale American victory. J. E. Meredith first, Mel Sheppard second, I. N. Davenport third, having just created a new world's record of 1:51.9-10 seconds, in the 800-meter race, continuing to the half mile mark, and also establishing a new world's record for that distance of 1:52.1-2 seconds. This incident was most unusual.



"Duke" Kohanamoku of Hawaii, who won the 100-meter swim (free style), and made a new world's record of 1 minute, 22.5 seconds in a trial heat. The "Duke" also gave a special exhibition at the request of the admiring King of Sweden.



A. W. Richards, of Brigham Young University, Utah, winning the running high jump with a leap of 6 feet, 3.3-4 inches, a new Olympic record.



An American rifleman demonstrating to the King of Sweden the army rifle with which the team showed great skill in several events.



Patrick MacDonald, the big New York policeman who put the shot 50.32-100 feet, establishing a new Olympic record, and winning the event. He also was second in the shot put (both hands) making 90 feet, 3.3-4 inches.



Giant wrestlers of Europe displaying wonderful strength and dexterity in one of the leading events. Fogelmark of Sweden and Salia of Finland in a strenuous battle for supremacy.



One of the greatest races of the meet. The 1,500-meter in which the Americans fought between themselves and an Englishman, A. N. S. Jackson, won by a great burst of speed in the new Olympic time of 3 minutes, 46.4-5 seconds. A. R. Kivist of the United States second, and N. S. Taber of the United States third.



E. Lemming of Sweden winning the javelin throw (best hand) and breaking his former world's record with a throw of 195.4-10 feet. Note the javelin flying in the upper left-hand corner of the picture.

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A PHENOMENAL YOUNG AMERICAN RUNNER WHO HOLDS FIVE WORLD'S RECORDS.

J. E. Meredith (in the lead), aged nineteen, of Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy, who won the 800-meter race in the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden, in the world's record time of 1 minute, 51.9-10 seconds. One of the greatest finishes ever seen was that in the final heat of the race, when this remarkable schoolboy athlete reached the tape and then continued to the finish of the half mile, breaking the Italian Lunghi's world's record for that distance, Meredith's time being 1 minute, 52.1-2 seconds against Lunghi's time, 54.1-5 seconds. Meredith also established a new world's record of 48 seconds in a trial heat of the 400-meter run. Although he had, while at school, established a new world's interscholastic record for 440 yards and for a half mile, and had also shown his heels to veterans at the Boston tryouts, the Olympic Committee for a time doubted his ability to compete with the older and more experienced world's finest athletes.

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EDITORIAL

God!

EARNEST men and women are profoundly interested in the splendid undenominational Men and Religion Forward Movement of our great churches. The movement is making progress slowly but surely.

Did any of those who are interested in it happen to attend either of the national political conventions just held at Chicago and Baltimore? If so, they must have been amazed. They saw intelligent Christian men, who have manifested little or no interest in the cause of religion, go into the wildest frenzy over a presidential contest.

Nothing is more astonishing to the spectator at a national presidential convention than its wild outbreaks. The vociferation, the shouting, the fierce competition to see which faction can lift its banners highest, the tramping through the aisles, the eager faces and throbbing hearts, the men apparently bereft of reason, jumping up and down in their seats like Indians, swinging their arms wildly and screeching the names of their favorites until their voices give way, offer a spectacle seldom seen outside of lunatic asylums.

It is true that similar scenes have been witnessed in old-time camp meetings and at negro revivals, and that these have been laughed at as evidences of fanaticism. But the wildest camp meeting and revival scenes have never equalled in their frenzied outbursts the extraordinary demonstrations at the national conventions in Chicago and Baltimore.

It is a sad commentary on the peculiar condition of the human mind, in this age of unrest and unreason (mistakenly called Progress), that while the churches are compelled to strain their resources to the utmost to maintain their work at home and in foreign mission fields, the two political parties can gather from 15,000 to 25,000 shouters in a great convention hall, at the expense of \$100,000, and stir them to such a degree of enthusiasm over the rival candidates that it would seem as if bedlam had broken loose.

Let the people rule!

A Six-year Presidential Term.

THE ACTUAL advantages of a single six-year presidential term overshadow the possible dangers of the change. The suggestion is made that if the electors made a colossal blunder in their choice, the country might have a despot saddled upon it for six long years, whereas at present the most unsatisfactory President would not have to be

endured longer than four years. If so disposed, a President might inflict incalculable damage upon the country; yet upon the chief executive, as upon every other official or department of the government, there are certain constitutional checks, and as a last recourse a President, for good and sufficient cause, may at any time be impeached during his term of office, whether it be long or short.

In favor of a single long term without possibility of renomination or re-election, there are decided advantages. Six years is long enough for a President to map out and carry to successful completion a constructive national policy. Again, the periods of upheaval and unsettling so disastrous to the business interests of the country as a whole will be put two years further apart. Presidential year is always an "off" year. These "off" years should be separated as far as practicable.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of all is that a single term would insure a more fearless and disinterested service from the occupant of the presidential chair. Every President desires a re-election as a mark of approval of his administration, and hardly is he inducted into office before he begins to lay plans to secure another nomination. Though every move he makes may be perfectly honorable, his usefulness to the country as a whole is in a measure lessened by this desire for another term. Just as we always expect better results from a President's second term than from his first, so we would expect the best of which he was capable in a single long term.

Colonel Roosevelt's Folly.

WHAT does Colonel Roosevelt expect to accomplish by his projected new party? Already he has been abandoned by a large majority of the more prominent leaders who supported him in Chicago—Senator Borah, of Idaho; Governor Hadley, of Missouri; John G. Capers, South Carolina's member of the Republican National Committee; Governor Deneen, of Illinois; Senator Works, of California; Governor Osborn, of Michigan; Senator Jones, of Washington; Walter L. Brown and D. Mead Massie, of Ohio; Governor Aldrich, of Nebraska; Thomas K. Neidringhaus, Missouri's member of the national committee, and many others. And the defection will be still larger before August 5th, the day set for the Chicago gathering of the projected new party. These secessions from his ranks are fatal to the colonel's plans.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, whose personal friendship for Mr. Roosevelt induced him to remain neutral in the contest for the candidacy, has come out strongly for President Taft since the nomination. He promises to stump his and other States for the party ticket. He sees disaster for the party and the country in the proposal to establish a new party, pro-

vided that party could capture any considerable number of electoral votes. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who were earlier fighters in the progressive ranks than the colonel, are supporting Taft. "I shall not join the new party," says the Iowa Senator, "but shall continue to use all the strength I have to influence and direct the course of the Republican party toward its true mission." Undoubtedly this expresses the purpose of a large majority of the Republicans who preferred Roosevelt to Taft until the regularly chosen representatives of the party named Taft.

In another direction also Colonel Roosevelt is assailed by progressives. Governor Osborn, who was one of the signers of the request which induced the colonel to enter the canvass, now tells progressives that they can support Wilson, if they wish, without forfeiting their right to call themselves Republicans. This is queer doctrine, but several others of the former Roosevelt leaders take the same ground.

Only one of the seven Republican Governors who, last February, urged Mr. Roosevelt to seek the candidacy signed the call for the convention to establish the new party. This was Johnson, of California. The rest, with the exception of Osborn, who leans toward Wilson, will support Taft. There is not the faintest chance for the new party to accomplish anything toward advancing Mr. Roosevelt's fortunes. Possibly he could take a few States away from Taft and thus elect Wilson. But would the Democrats, in that event, put him forward in 1916? Certainly not. They would seek a man whose Democratic faith was older and more orthodox than the colonel's.

All of which considerations bring forward the query cited in the first sentence of this editorial: What does Colonel Roosevelt expect to achieve by his proposed new party? Does he want to wreck the Republican party? James G. Birney, the Abolition party's candidate, took away enough radical anti-slavery men from Clay, the Whig and moderately anti-slavery candidate, in 1844, in the decisive State of New York, to give that State and the presidency to Polk, the Democratic and ultra pro-slavery nominee. Thus Birney dealt a serious blow to his cause and aroused a regret among his New York followers which they carried to the day of their death. As a student of history, Colonel Roosevelt remembers the Birney false step. Does Mr. Roosevelt want to perpetrate a similar blunder in 1912 by electing a Democrat and defeating the only sanely progressive party which the country possesses?

Unjust Newspapers.

UNFAIR! Let the honor or integrity of any man or company of men be assailed, and the newspapers give the charges the widest publicity. Retractions or a failure to prove the charges comes in

for the smallest possible space. Eight wall-paper manufacturers and jobbers were indicted last fall for alleged violation of the Sherman law in conspiring in restraint of trade in the conduct of their business. This was published all over the country. Like all such cases, the charges in themselves had the effect of actual proof of guilt with a large proportion of the public. It transpired, however, that the jury in the Federal court in which the case was tried returned a verdict of not guilty. But what interest has the discriminating public in acquittals? A small paragraph is sufficient to announce this fact in contrast with the big headlines recording the original charges. It is this sort of thing that breeds contempt for a certain class of newspapers. Does it pay?

The Plain Truth.

NAME! If a name is wanted for the new political party about to be launched at Chicago, why not call it the Titanic? See how it will fit on the first trip out.

UNWRITTEN! There are two unwritten laws in politics—one against a third presidential term and the other against any presidential elector's failure to vote for the regular ticket of the party which chose him to perform the obligations of an elector. Yet there are those who seem to believe that the time has come to upset both of these unwritten laws. What will the people say?

CONFESSION! "We now realize that honesty is the best policy and we will from this date follow our dear mothers' advice. Help us, oh, God! in our earnest prayer. Confessed to and agreed upon by all concerned." This is the note left by five prisoners who sawed their way out of the Frederick, Md., county jail. Three were recaptured. Two succeeded in scaling a thirty-foot wall and escaping. Confession is good for the soul. The chaplain at the Frederick county jail has an opportunity to do some missionary work.

BOYCOTT! A minister boycotted! This is the news from London. The Rev. Joseph Sorrel, eighty years old, director of a little church in Holton, is disliked by his parishioners, whom he has served for eleven years. Not one of them will go to church, but the venerable old man keeps on preaching, while the churchyard gate is rotting, the grass overgrown by weeds and the church graveyard hidden by rank vegetation. The old rector rings the church bell himself and scrupulously holds twenty-one services each week. As he has no organist, he starts the hymns himself. He lives in the rectory absolutely alone. And "God is love!"

SUNDAY! A God-fearing nation keeps the Sabbath Day. A God-fearing people observes all the Ten Commandments. How much of our national decadence is due to the tendency no longer to keep the Sabbath Day holy? The Christian Endeavor Society in Canton, O., inaugurated a movement against Sunday automobile racing at the fair grounds, which was clearly in violation of the Sunday observance laws. The drivers of the racing machines in-

sisted on a Sunday contest. When the sheriff interfered in behalf of the law, an angry mob threatened him. It was necessary to call out a military company to disperse the crowd. Let the people rule!

WORK! The workman wants work. Work means wages. When the factory slows down or shuts up, the pay envelope flattens out or disappears and the dinner pail is half empty. The greatest industry in this country is that of the railways. When they are prosperous, a million workmen on the railroads and a million more in the countless shops that supply material for the railways are busy at fair wages. Let us emphasize the point: The American Car and Foundry Company is prosperous when the railways prosper. Its business depends upon the orders it receives from railroads. Its last annual report makes a startling exhibit. It shows that net earnings during the year declined from \$6,240,000 to \$4,193,000. President Eaton reports that business is "on a keenly competitive basis, with an exceedingly narrow profit margin." What chance is there for good work and good wages under such conditions? The American Car and Foundry Company, during the past fiscal year, employed on an average nearly 13,000 men and paid out in salaries and wages over \$9,000,000. Think of these figures! Do they interest the workmen and business men of the country?

COSTLY! Investigation means expense. The cost to the taxpayers of this country of investigations during the past year by local, State and Federal authorities is estimated at \$100,000,000. The people pay the bills. Let the people rule! How the money flies is shown by Senator Bourne, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-offices, in his very interesting report on the parcel post. He says

Harriet Quimby.

The following tribute is paid a former member of the LESLIE'S WEEKLY staff by the San Francisco *Call*, with which she had been connected before she came to New York and met her tragic fate:

Rare girl of penicraft, on Bleriot's wings,
Serene and smiling Lady Unafraid,
You soared above us groundlings of your
trade,
Braving that fate which fame remorse-
less flings.
For well you know that heroes, saints
and kings
Of high renown—and ladies of their
grade—
(The noble cult of whom our songs are
made)
Are greater far than he who safely sings.
We of the "shop" too often maggots are,
Chattering inconsequential of the day.
Feathering our nests with persiflage and
dross;
But you, with vision, courage, flew afar;
Where woman ne'er had been you chose
your way,
Your mentor was the strong-winged
albatross!

In the Political Trenches of 1912

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

THE MOST spectacular political campaign in a generation is now well under way. President Taft and Governor Wilson are already skirmishing on the field of battle. It is asserted on the very highest authority that Colonel Roosevelt will be in the fray until the last gun. He is said to consider the contest so far as he personally is concerned a desperate and final struggle for his own political life. According to those best informed Mr. Roosevelt proposes—almost single-handed, if necessary—to attempt to storm the solid South. He will make his fight on Governor Wilson rather than President Taft. The Rough-rider will let the West take care of itself. He will not worry about the Northern States, except possibly Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York. His field of attack will be the heart of Dixie. He believes he has given the people in the North an opportunity to choose between the policies and acts of President Taft as compared to his own. Now, the colonel, always ready to attempt the unusual thing, is planning a flank movement on Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky, possibly Missouri, Tennessee and probably Virginia. It will not surprise those who are in his confidence if the colonel would go after the already Wilsonized Texas.

According to one of the Roosevelt field generals the former President confidently expects to carry California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee (doubtful), Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The chief strategist for Mr. Taft assures LESLIE'S that the President is in great form for a fight and that he will carry California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, one-half of Kansas, Maine, one-half of Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, one-half of Minnesota, Missouri, one-half of Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, one-half of North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

It would look like a victory for either Roosevelt or Taft, and might be for one or the other if there was not the disturbing Democratic united party factor entering into the contest. A representative of Woodrow Wilson declared that the Jerseyite would win in these States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California (possibly), Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (possibly), Illinois (possibly), Indiana, Iowa (possibly), Kansas (possibly), Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts (possibly), Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana (possibly), Nebraska, Nevada (possibly), New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon (possibly), Pennsylvania (possibly), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, the Virginias, Washington (possibly) and Wisconsin.

If there are three candidates in the field, and the situation is to be divided up in anyway near the manner indicated above, then the election may be thrown into the House of Representatives. To be elected President a candidate must have a majority—not a plurality—of the electors. He must have a majority not merely of all the electors who vote, but of those actually elected. Under the new apportionment 266 electoral votes are necessary to elect. In the preliminary claims made for the three candidates Roosevelt would have, leaving out the doubtful States, 244 votes, Taft 295 votes and Wilson 355 votes.

Indicated by the fact that each of the three candidates expects to carry the States mentioned the heaviest fighting will be in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Taft and Roosevelt would also clash in California, Idaho, Iowa, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York and Oregon. Roosevelt and Wilson might be heard from in Montana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Taft and Wilson would each put up a spirited contest for Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts. Wilson's biggest fight would be to carry Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Nebraska, New York

for the last twenty months the Interstate Commerce Commission has been investigating the express companies at an expense to the government of about \$200,000. He adds that in a previous Congress a request was made by the Postmaster-General for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a parcel-post study and experiment. Senator Bourne takes no little pride in calling attention to the fact that the study of the parcel-post problem by the Senate committee, which has resulted in a very practical report, cost the government less than \$4,000, the bulk of which was for official stenographic work. We congratulate the Senator and the Senate committee on this good showing. It would be appreciated by the people if they knew anything about it. They would know more about such things if they would follow the proceedings of our legislative bodies and pay less attention to howling demagogues.

SILLY! Now the express companies are to be busted. The Interstate Commerce Commission is to take a whack at them. Commissioner Lane wants the credit of making a report on the subject. What particular adaptation or experience this gentleman, who recently emerged from obscurity, has for passing upon questions involving great business interests remains to be seen. The companies will undoubtedly speak for themselves in due time. Mr. Lane descends to the plane of silliness when he endeavors to create opposition to the companies on the ground that in sixty years, in spite of the payment of large dividends, they had amassed more than \$150,000,000 in property. Sixty years is a long time. If, sixty years ago, those who started the express business in the United States had put the amount of money required to start that business in the purchase of outlying farms in the suburbs of New York City, they would to-day realize more than \$150,000,000 on their investment. Plenty of other things, if bought sixty years ago and held until to-day, would show an equal percentage of profit.

READERS of LESLIE'S WEEKLY probably remember a story that we published, not so long ago, by Reginald Wright Kauffman, called "The Girl That Went To See." It was the story of a young girl of respectable family in San Francisco, whose hard circumstances influenced her to seek amusement in San Francisco's Chinatown, where she contracted the opium habit and became a white slave among the Chinese. That story was based upon fact, but that it was not an uncommon fact is proved by a piece of news recently published in the Medford (Ore.) *Mail and Tribune*. In the middle of May the police of the Oregon city rescued Viola Miller, the opium-smoking slave of twenty Chinamen, in a Medford slum. The girl said, and letters in her possession from her home proved it, that she came of good people in Los Angeles and had been led into her later condition by just the circumstances described in Mr. Kauffman's story. Among these letters were several from her mother, thanking the daughter for money sent home and urging her to be "a good girl." "By a peculiar circumstance," says the *Mail and Tribune*, "there was found in the girl's room a copy of a story in which Kauffman recounts the experiences of a white slave in the dens of San Francisco's Chinatown."

and Ohio. Taft would strike hardest for Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Roosevelt would wave the big stick in the direction of Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Washington. However, his main attack would be on the solid South.

Probably not within the memory of the oldest reader has the political situation been so mixed up and uncertain. President Taft has a record as a traveler and it would not surprise his friends to see him swing about the circle during the autumn. He was severely criticised on his last Western trip, and at other times, for spending so much time away from the White House, but the President believes in presenting his issues directly to the people and that the citizens of the United States are entitled to meet their chief magistrate face to face. Colonel Roosevelt of course would keep moving. Governor Wilson has already been to the Pacific Coast, but he may go again. A front-porch campaign was talked of at first by the Democrats. Governor Wilson is the least known of the three candidates so far as personal contact is concerned and it may be deemed advisable for him to make extensive trips to various parts of the country in addition to receiving numerous delegations and representative citizens at Sea Girt.

The most desirable States for a candidate to win are Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and especially New York. Each of these States carries with it upwards of eighteen votes in the electoral college. It is certain that, with the possible exception of Texas, they may be visited by all of the candidates. There is a fortune for any of our readers who is farseeing enough, in a political way, to predict correctly the candidate who is to carry a majority of the votes of those pivotal States. He could tell us to a certainty who would be the next occupant of the White House. He could also relieve the country of the great political discussion which is now permeating the United States from coast to coast. He could solve the most complex presidential situation which most of us have ever seen.

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FLOWERS FO MEXICAN VICTORS.

Young girls at Santa Rosalia presenting the officers of the Federal army with bouquets. The people of the town were evidently delighted with the repulse of the rebels and welcomed the Federal with enthusiasm. General Huerta and his staff officers review the Federal soldiers who entered the town. The General received big bunches of flowers and was sprinkled with confetti. He found time to converse courteously with many ladies who came to welcome him.



Large and comfortable and the of sand being

The Camera's Record of Recent Events



THE WANE OF MEXICO'S LATEST REVOLUTION.

The victorious Federal army entering Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, with one of the cannons which played such a decisive part in the recent retreat of the rebels. The Federal cannons had such accuracy and precision, and such a long range, that the insurgents, who were armed with inferior weapons, had but little chance against them. The Federals were commanded by General Huerta, who has established his reputation as a skillful military leader. The commander-in-chief of the rebels, General Orozco, though a soldier of experience and ability, was unable to cope with the better armed troops of the government. The latter drove Orozco's men from point to point, shelling seemingly impregnable positions, and driving the rebels out with great loss. After successive defeats the rebel army broke up into small bands, with the intention of keeping up a merely guerrilla warfare.

SOLDIERS' WIVES WHO ACCOMPANIED THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Group of women waiting at the entrance of an artillery barracks for the appearance of their husbands belonging to the battery. During the campaign against the rebels, wives of the Federal soldiers marched with them on foot and on horseback. For the most part they bore heavy loads, and many carried firewood and provisions. A great number of them were barefoot and scantily clad, but they were tireless and cheerful. They went into the trenches when fighting was on, and when a wounded soldier dropped his rifle, his wife took it up and handled it as expertly as he had been doing. Whenever the army halted the women encamped in the shade of trees and near running water, and they were usually joined by their men. There was much fun and banter among them, as if they were picnicking instead of being engaged in war.



FLOWERS FOR MEXICAN VICTORS.

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A LAND OF PERPETUAL REVOLUTION.

Group of insurgents in Hayti marching to join the latest revolutionary army. Scenes like this are so frequent in the negro republic that they excite little wonder. Almost as soon as any administration becomes established some restless and discontented leader sets out to overthrow it. Owing to the numerous small civil wars in the country, Hayti, which is one of the richest of lands in natural resources, is full of unrest, desolated and poverty stricken.



THOUSANDS LIVING UNDER CANVAS.

Large and remarkable tent city at Rockaway, N. Y., where hosts of city people encamp every summer on the beach, and near the Atlantic Ocean. The tents are roomy and comfortable and the canvas city is kept in perfect order, the front lawns and the back yards of sand being well cared for and clean. The number of those who enjoy this sort of an outing at Rockaway is increasing from year to year.

A DELUGE OF STRONG DRINK.

Destruction of \$50,000 worth of wines, whiskeys, etc., at New York, by order of State Excise Commissioner Farley. Casks and bottles were taken from two large warehouses, broken, and their contents poured into the gutter. The stuff had been seized at various liquor establishments throughout the city where no license had been secured.



A FAMOUS HORSE MARKET.

Early morning scene at the stock yards in Gillette, Wyoming, to which ranchmen from fifty to a hundred miles around bring in their horses to be sold. As many as 400 head are often sold in one day. In spite of the hard winter a large number of fat, sleek horses have been sold this year. Buyers from a distance come to this market for bargains. Northern Wyoming is one of the best of grazing sections.

A Turn in Finance

By EDITH BOTSFORD

LENNON came slowly down the griffin-guarded steps of his club and lingered a moment enjoying the fresh air and sunshine that found their way into the dim aristocratic neighborhood.

When he telephoned for his brougham he had intended going to the Waldorf to make a call, but as he hesitated there in the sunshine, drawing on his gloves and taking the last puff of his cigarette, something very remarkable happened.

A woman came swiftly toward him from the opposite side of the street. When she reached his side she was quite breathless and her voice was very low.

"Pardon me, but may I drive a little distance with you?"

Lennon never had any distinct memory of what his reply was, but that it was quite favorable to the lady's request was evident, for in another moment she was seated beside him and the brougham was moving swiftly forward.

She did not speak and as he could not ask any questions, silence was obvious. In the interval, however, Lennon observed his companion very closely as she leaned against the cushions with pale, averted face. She was gowned in the most perfect taste and her face was wonderfully attractive, possessing a brilliancy of expression without being really beautiful.

When at last she turned her head and looked at him, Lennon felt a peculiar quickening of his pulses, as if somewhere he had seen those same eyes before with their sweeping lashes and luring expression.

"Then she spoke. 'I fear I am intruding myself upon you in an unpardonable manner, but it will be only for a few moments; I am in great distress; I must have a little time in which to think calmly.'"

"I beg you will consider my brougham at your disposal as long as you may need it. If you prefer being alone my chauffeur can drive me to my apartments and then take you to your destination."

"I have no destination; I am in great distress." She repeated the statement almost mechanically, as if she had said it many times before.

Lennon suddenly felt himself in the midst of rather unusual circumstances that might possibly involve him in a serious manner. While he debated excusing himself at the Waldorf and making good his escape, she turned toward him again, speaking hurriedly.

"May I further intrude myself upon you by telling you something?"

"Pray tell me anything that will relieve your mind, and perhaps I can be of service to you."

The last words were spoken almost unconsciously, for she was looking at him and her eyes seemed to drag them from him.

"I am to be married at ten o'clock to-night."

"How remarkable." Lennon withdrew his eyes from the violet ones and felt uncomfortable.

"It is purely a commercial deal," the girl continued. "My father—perhaps you know him, Holman Brewster—and my brother, Holman, Jr., have become involved through some wild speculations and further involved in friendship with a coarse, illiterate man with a fortune, who now offers to come to their aid and carry them over the critical place in their finances if I will marry him. If I refuse, the family fortunes, as well as those of many others, will go to the wall to-night. My father will be penniless and my brother, who is incapable of individual success, will be thrown upon a merciless world. With me lies their salvation. If I marry this horrible man my own life will be ruined. I cannot do it, and yet what am I to do?"

"The situation is pitiful—tragic." Lennon felt savage, but helpless.

"I must think and act quickly, for my carriage is waiting this moment to take me to my father's office, where the final arrangements are to be made and afterward the checks signed, and to-night—Oh, I cannot—"

She covered her face with her hand and Lennon leaned forward, saying quietly,

"Try to be calm and I will help you, for I am sure there is some escape from this hell they are trying to thrust you into."

They were silent for some moments while Lennon tried to formulate some plan. At first he could think of nothing but the fact that he had been drawn into the affair in a most astounding manner. Then slowly his thoughts began to take shape, strange, grotesque shape, that horrified and yet fascinated him, and later he put them into words that seemed forced from him by some controlling power emanating from the girl beside him.

"I have thought of a little plan," he said. "She turned toward him quickly. 'I am David Lennon. There is no reason in the world why I should not marry you myself.'"

"Marry you." The girl shrank from him in terror. "Please stop the brougham. I can walk."

"Listen." He leaned toward her again and instantly the fear died out of her face and she looked up at him while he continued,

"I'm the ideal man in the world with absolutely nothing to do but amuse myself. I've had little care, no anxiety and more than my share of the good things of life. I've never done any great amount of good, so, please let me be of service to you in this way.

Truly, I've never had a serious love affair, for women appeal to me as a class not as individuals. I live here in New York when I am not traveling, and I travel most of the time. This marriage need mean nothing more than a matter of convenience, which can be annulled at any moment you say the word. I simply protect you with my name."

"It's impossible, absolutely impossible."

"Think twice before you say that."

"I cannot think at all—I'm bewildered and worn." "Believe me, when I offer you my name I earnestly want to be of service to you. I am not trying to thrust myself upon an unprotected woman."

"I understand your thoughtfulness, but it is impossible. Even if I could accept your proposition for myself, the fact still remains that my father is unaided."

"Let us simply consider your position now, and later we can discuss your father's affairs. Perhaps when this man finds you will not marry him he may come to your father's rescue, anyway." This last Lennon added as if it were a special inspiration, and neither of them seemed to notice what a breach it made in the wall of argument so intent were they both with the sudden need at hand.

"Shall we drive back toward the city while you are deciding what you are going to do?"

The girl nodded; Lennon pressed the button and the brougham was reversed and speeding forward again.

"If you consent to my plan," Lennon continued in a low tone, "I will take you down to my place in the country, where they will never think of searching for you and where I can communicate with you every day by telephone. You will be perfectly comfortable and my own suite of rooms on the lower floor is at your disposal. The servants have been in the family for years. Whatever you need can be sent down from the city. You understand that I will not interfere with your freedom, for I am leaving in April for a year in Japan. Make your own plans, come and go as you please until you make some definite decision regarding your future."

All the time Lennon was putting forth his arguments so seriously he was conscious of an inward mirth that appalled him and yet seemed to add the "saucy piquant" to the whole affair.

The girl listened intently, with both hands pressed against her face as if holding her nerves in steady control. The minutes ticked themselves away and the old questions, complicated with the new, still surged in a jumbled chaos through her weary mind. Presently she dropped her hands into her lap as if some mental spring had suddenly relaxed.

Lennon leaned forward eagerly. "What have you to say, yes or no?"

"Oh, I'm afraid. I'm afraid."

"Let me decide for you." Again the words seemed dragged from him by the light in the girl's lifted eyes, but instead of checking himself he felt a delightful sense of mastery as if he held the reins of fate and could drive without restraint. He waited almost breathlessly for the girl's answer.

"I cannot do it."

"Don't say that."

"I must not do it."

"Why?"

"Because it is unfair to you."

"I will take the responsibility of that. I—have kidnapped you—you are in my power. I will not let you go."

Something in her eyes gave him his answer, and before her lips could protest he had slipped back the slide of the speaking tube and had given his chauffeur several hurried orders, while the girl leaned against the cushions, white and still.

An hour later David Lennon and his bride were speeding toward his country place. There was the first feeling of spring in the air and the first signs of it in the wet lanes and rushing brown streams, loosened from their winter armor of ice. All nature was touched with that vague prophecy of new things—untried, illusive, luring as the changing gold and rose of the sunset before them. Both of them seemed to feel the soothing influence as they talked together of many things that had suddenly assumed mutual interest. Lennon speaking lightly, gayly, and the girl with a charming reserve that fascinated him.

When they reached the house there was the formal greeting of the old servant, followed by dinner, which Lennon had ordered served in the small breakfast room opening into the conservatory. Eventually they found themselves alone in the library, where a huge fire crackled and snapped and touched them both with a vaguely intimate feeling which neither tried to analyze. It was enough to rest in the mere fact that it existed.

They were silent for a little while, Lennon leaning against the mantel as he watched the girl in the depths of a great leather chair opposite him. He felt a curious reluctance to leave the bright room and go back to the city; he cast about in his mind for some excuse to prolong his stay, but as all the points and near-points of the strange case had been discussed there was nothing left to detain him.

Presently the girl looked up quickly, the wonderful eyes full of concern. Lennon leaned forward, almost anxiously, fearing some new, mental distress.

"Don't you smoke?"

He laughed gayly, seating himself near her and taking a cigarette from his case.

"Of course I do, and I shall stay just long enough to smoke one cigarette and then I must leave you."

She watched him intently, as he lounged in his chair puffing the thin wreaths of blue smoke. Lennon felt the glad carelessness caressing him again as his eyes answered hers. Curiously dainty dreams floated in the smoke. The cigarette burned out and he sprang to his feet. The girl rose, too.

"I have explained to the housekeeper that I will be detained in the city a few days and that your trunks will be down to-morrow. I want you to feel perfectly at home and remember you are the mistress."

She moved toward him with outstretched hand.

"I shall never try to thank you for your part in this unhappy affair. I only hope its duration will be very brief."

Lennon held the soft hand without replying. Indeed, he scarcely heard what she said. Her eyes were lifted to his.

"Good-night," she continued softly.

"Good-night." He dropped her hand and left the room. Something made him blind and uncertain. A moment later Lennon's wife saw the lights of the brougham flash by the window.

It was late the next morning when Lennon awoke after a restless night. All the impelling power that had driven him through those bewildering, unaccountable events of the previous day had entirely disappeared, leaving him shocked and overwhelmed. He unfolded the morning paper with trembling eagerness, scanning every headline of the stock market for the failure of Brewster and Son, but nothing of the sort was recorded. Lennon was mystified; he searched page after page for some intelligence. Suddenly an icy chill fell upon him as he read of the sensational escape from the police of a woman hypnotist who had victimized several prominent club men.

Could it be possible that this was the woman he had married? If so he had been the most terribly duped of them all; and yet—the marriage had been his own proposition—unless she had *willed* it so. Later he read that Miss Ann Brewster had gone to Palm Beach. He drew a long breath. There was an Ann Brewster, but he was not at all sure that she was his wife.

The long wretched day wore away and as evening drew on he wanted to see the girl, but instead of going to her he called her over the telephone. She answered and he knew she was sitting at his desk, with the grate fire throwing its warm light over her. The sound of her voice thrilled him. They chatted a long time, and when he hung up the receiver and went out to his solitary dinner he was under the spell again.

Another restless night was followed by an eager search in the morning paper for news, this time with success, for the first thing he saw were the big headlines trumpeting the sensational, acrobatic feat performed in the Stock Exchange late the previous afternoon by Brewster and Son, which had saved their fortune and cleared up thousands of dollars.

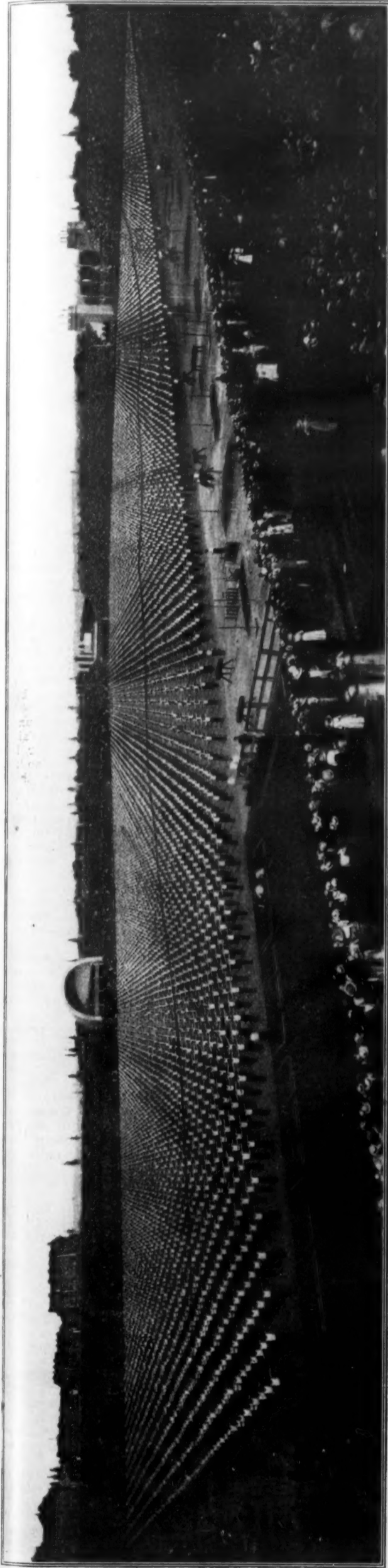
Lennon read and re-read, unable to comprehend, unable to set his reasoning faculties to work to unravel the snarl of events. Brewster and Son instead of failing had made a sensational record for themselves as clever stock manipulators. Ann Brewster was reported at Palm Beach. Who was the woman at his country place? Who was his wife?

The more he thought about it the more complicated and mystifying his position seemed, while his nervousness and anxiety increased as the day wore away. Later it all seemed hysterically absurd and he found himself laughing over the fact that the Brewsters were pursuing the even tenor of their way, while he, David Lennon, had acquired a wife in a most dramatic and unusual manner; a wife who was as alluring as she was mysterious. The very thought of her dispelled some of his anxiety, and he turned impetuously to the telephone and his spirits rose in proportion to the length of their conversation and fell with equal suddenness when he hung up the receiver.

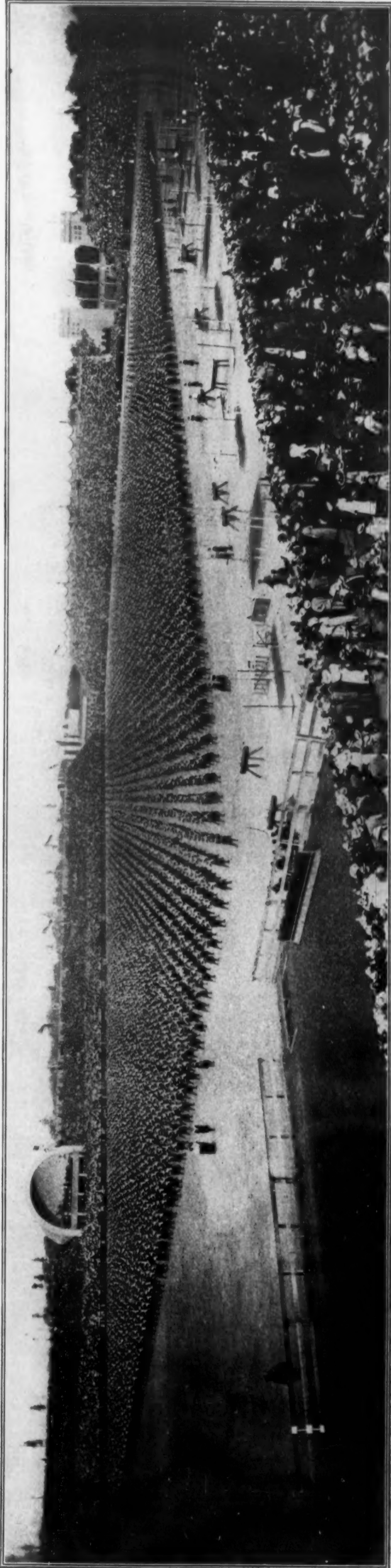
With a sudden desire to escape, to be free from this affair in which he had so involved himself, he telephoned for his brougham and drove down to the steamship offices to inquire if he could leave for Japan at an earlier date than the one he had secured passage for. There was a canceled suite on a steamer sailing from San Francisco just ten days later. By leaving New York the next day and traveling with all possible speed he could reach the coast in time. In an instant he made up his mind and shortly afterward left the office with passage engaged and his mind strangely disordered.

He drove back to his apartments, telephoned to his lawyer, and was giving his man orders for their departure in the morning when a stranger was announced. Instinctively Lennon felt that this man had something to do with the matter at hand and felt no surprise when a very alert, very brisk young man entered his library. Lennon bowed and the stranger without any preliminaries asked him what he knew about the mysterious disappearance of Miss Brewster. For one moment Lennon felt a great throb of relief. He was married to Miss Brewster and not to an adventuress.

(Continued on page 110.)



WONDERFUL SCENE IN THE WORLD OF SPORT. OVER 11,000 MEN IN POSITION FOR CALISTHENIC EXERCISES AT THE SIXTH PAN-SLAVIC TURNER MEET IN PRAGUE, BOHEMIA.



AN ARMY OF FEMINE ATHLETES. MORE THAN 6,000 WOMEN WHO ENGAGED IN CALISTHENIC EXERCISES AT THE RECENT GREAT PAN-SLAVIC TURNER MEET IN PRAGUE.

One of the Greatest Turner Meets in History

DURING the last three days in June and the first of July, there was held in the city of Prague, Bohemia, a meet of all Slavie Turners, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their founding. There were thirty-two thousand members present, and almost twenty thousand took part in the exercises, which were partly calisthenic and partly regular old athletics. The Slavie turners call themselves Sokols, and their pur-

pose is to develop not only physical excellence, but also social and moral ideals, with a national democratic spirit. America sent a Slovak team of men and a Bohemian team of both men and women. About two thousand visitors came from America. In the five days of the meet the railroads into and out of Prague handled two million two hundred thousand people. Each day there were approximately one hundred and fifty thousand spectators at the contests.

Unless one has seen it—and no one ever saw it elsewhere—he cannot fully comprehend what it means to see more than eleven thousand men march on a field, each taking his position exactly and all performing most complicated exercises as a unit. And when he remembers that some five hundred different local groups were represented, that they had never been together before, and that they spoke half a dozen different languages, nothing less than wonder-

ful can suggest what it meant. One surprising phenomenon was the swishing sound when the twenty-two thousand arms were moved through the air. The meet had considerable political importance. It was allowed rather than approved by the Austrian government. The Pan-Slavic ideal was prominent. Nowhere was the Austrian flag to be seen—only the Bohemian and American. Almost every house and every other person had the Stars and Stripes.

The Old Fan Says:

"Uncle Sam's Athletes Set the Pace for the World"

By ED A. GOEWEY



"WELL, George, I suppose you noticed that our English cousins tried to even up for some old scores by putting one over when we were not looking?" remarked the Old Fan, as he leaned comfortably on the cigar counter and ignited an almost-perfecto.

"What's ailing you?" replied the clerk. "Are you trying to make me the

victim of a delayed Fourth of July oration or have the Johnny Bulls been quietly putting together a ball team that threatens to make a successful American invasion?"

"Son, your success in being able to keep about ten laps behind the times is positively astounding. If you'd cease trying to be second Bill Nye and read the papers oftener, you'd be a far greater hit with me. The incident to which I referred took place during the recent Olympic games in Stockholm, when the athletes representing Great Britain there, finding that the only things they were dead sure of winning were the booby prizes, endeavored to prevent Uncle Sam's boys from taking practically every good thing in sight by resorting to protests. When an Englishman awakes to the fact that he's being licked, he takes to the protest as a means of standing off defeat as readily as a duck takes to water. In this case the protest 'went,' and our boys lost a chance to add a few more points to a score that was absolutely astounding to the husky representatives from the other corners of the world. The judges undoubtedly acted strictly according to the rules, but you didn't find any other country's men using protests. The Johnnies did manage to gather in the first prize in a few events, but the success of their protest was one of the victories most satisfactory to themselves.

"We Yankees don't protest, we fight; and that's the reason why we generally win. We learned that to be the most successful line of endeavor considerably over one hundred years ago. Then the local representatives of Great Britain protested because our forefathers, standing behind trees and lying behind rocks and stone walls, persisted in plumping bullets into their anatomy. We overruled those protests so emphatically that John Bull and his soldiers decided that their healths required a long ocean voyage. But it was then that they 'got the habit,' and they have resorted to it ever since when their representatives meet us in any form of contests.

"Great Britain is rapidly becoming an athletic back number, and not much will be expected of her in that line in future unless her men give less attention to cricket and tea and toast and make a real business of properly preparing themselves for physical contests:

"We have gone in for athletics the same as we have for other things. We determined to be the best in the world, but we knew we could not be without careful study, tireless endeavor and scientific preparation. Therefore we did all that common sense taught was required, and we won. Just look at the final figures from Stockholm. Stop and thoroughly digest what our boys accomplished, and be proud. In the field and track sports we ran up a grand total of 85 points. Finland, until this year an athletic dark horse, came second with 26, and Sweden was third with 24. England, once a marvel at outdoor sports, won but 15 points, with Canada following with 7. All the other countries put together scored but 93, or 8 more than the United States did single-handed. It is glorious, George, glorious, and I can't help permitting my chest to swell more than a little.

"In the general score, that included all the events from playing marbles to rolling the hoop, our boys led with 128 points, Sweden had 104, Great Britain 66, and surprising Finland 46.

"It was surely most fitting that the title of the world's greatest all-round athlete should go to James Thorpe, an American Indian of the Carlisle Indian School. He won the Decathlon, which comprises ten events that tested his strength, speed and skill, and out of a possible 10,000 points he ran up the unprec-

edented score of 8,412. He also won the Pentathlon, another all-round athletic test.

"Before our little talk appears in print, George, three other events will be put across—rowing, yachting and horseback riding. They are sort o' extra and will wind up the contests. I suppose we will win our share of points in these, but they don't seem to carry nearly the interest attached to the field and track events.

"And now let's swing from Stockholm to the old U. S. A. and take a look at the baseball situation. I



Johnson still keeps the Washingtons moving toward the pennant.

am sorry to say that my prophecy regarding what would happen to the Giants when they journeyed westward has come true. I watched McGraw's boys at the Polo Grounds very carefully for weeks, and, as I told you, was satisfied that they possessed but two winning pitchers—Marquard and Matty. The club won by its wonderful baserunning, excellent stick work, clever fielding and McGraw's generalship. I haven't been able to see Ames at all for many seasons, and Wiltse's physical condition seems to be such that he can seldom pitch winning ball through an entire game. Tesreau is a promising youngster, but needs lots more work to make him a topnotcher, and Crandall can hardly be classed above the average run of pretty fair major-league twirlers. It was to be expected that Marquard would have a slump after his long run of consecutive victories, and no one can find fault with him. He went through a nerve-racking campaign and will be able to hold his own for years to come with the very best of 'em. For that matter, had the men behind him been able to bat a little, some of his defeats would have

been turned into victories. "McGraw has a great team, but he needs pitchers, and needs them badly. If he wins the National League pennant—and he probably will—his present staff of twirlers will cut a worse figure in a world's championship series than they did last year. The Cubs and the Pirates have shown good staying qualities, and they plugged right along even when the Giants appeared to be making a runaway race of it this year. That's the proper spirit. It makes baseball an interesting and uncertain sport and one that is liable to develop unexpected and sensational changes at all times.

"Connie Mack's world's champion Athletics are certainly having more than their share of hard luck this year, and it is highly possible that they may finish behind both the Red Sox and the Senators in the American League race. 'Cy' Morgan, who helped the team win two league and two world's championships, has been bumped good and proper this year, and at the very time when he was needed most. But, worse still, Captain Murphy has been compelled to retire from the game, probably for the remainder of the season, on account of a badly injured knee, and his place cannot be filled. He was a good general and fine fielder and a stickler of exceptional ability. Men of his combined excellencies are few and far between in baseball. However, Connie has a way of pulling himself out of difficulties, and the Athletics' champions have not lost faith in his ability to land a winner for 1912. If he succeeds, he'll be a world's wonder.

"Very often I am pained to hear some too wise fan remark to the effect that 'baseball is one of the easiest ways in the world to make a fat living' and that 'it's a short road for any man with real ability to the front rank and a big salary.' Of course this is mere twaddle. In baseball, as in every other line

of endeavor, it is generally a long, hard climb before fame and riches are secured. Some phenoms have managed to cut cross lots to glory, but they have been few and far between. Marquard is to-day acknowledged to be one of the greatest pitchers living, if not the greatest. You are familiar with his years of ups and downs before he was able to establish himself as a record breaker. Then there's Fred Merkle, who President Lynch of the National League says is the greatest all-round first baseman in the business. Was his pathway made short and easy? Well, hardly! When, in 1908, he 'failed to touch second,' lost a championship for his team and was heralded as the greatest baseball 'bone-head' living, did it look as if many persons were giving him a boost toward the top of the ladder? Not to any noticeable extent. And yet, because he had a heart of iron and was given the encouragement of his manager and team mates, he literally fought his way to the front over the worst hurdles of opposition and adverse criticism ever placed in the pathway of an aspiring player.

"But I am going to tell you something of the progress of another great player, with whose work as a star performer you are perfectly familiar, but concerning whose early baseball battles you are probably in ignorance. He is Joe Tinker, the star shortstop of the Chicago Cubs and one of the greatest pinch hitters in the modern game. When Mathewson was at his very best, Tinker was the man he feared most—and with good cause.

"You will hardly credit it, but at one time in his career Joe was actually sold from one club to another for just three dollars. That was back in Kansas City, Mo., in 1896. Tinker was then employed by the John Taylor dry-goods company and was signed to play third base for the team representing the firm. He was short, weighed less than 140 pounds, and, though he could hit and field fairly well, his safe hits were few and far between. After serving with this nine for two years, his manager sold him, without regrets, to the Hagen Tailors for three silver dollars. A year later saw another shift and he tried his fortunes with a team representing a sporting-goods house. On this latter was also Johnny Kling, another Kansas City boy, who afterward became one of the game's greatest catchers. In the middle of the season Joe again found himself at leisure and joined a co-operative nine organized by Claude East to represent Parsons, Kan. The boys shared and shared alike, and their income in good weather was about \$1.25 for each player per game. If it rained on Saturday and Sunday, the coming champions went hungry. From Parsons, Tinker went to Coffeyville and was made captain of the team on which Johnson, now the Washington's wonderful twirler, was pitching. In a series of three games against the much stronger Kansas City Blues, of the American Association, Joe made seven hits and firmly established his local reputation.

"At the close of that season he negotiated with George Tebeau, who was running the Denver team, and joined them in 1900. Instead of being given his usual berth at third, he was shifted to second, didn't please his boss with his playing there, and was released. Then he went to Great Falls, but after a few weeks was traded to Helena. It was there that Tinker was given sufficient opportunity to show his



It looks like a neck and neck race for this trio.

real baseball ability, and his hitting was largely responsible for his team winning the pennant.

"The following season found Joe playing ball in the Portland Pacific Northwest League, and so well did he cover third and bat during the season that in the fall (1911) he was signed by the Cubs. There Frank Seeley shifted him from third to short—a position that few have played better.

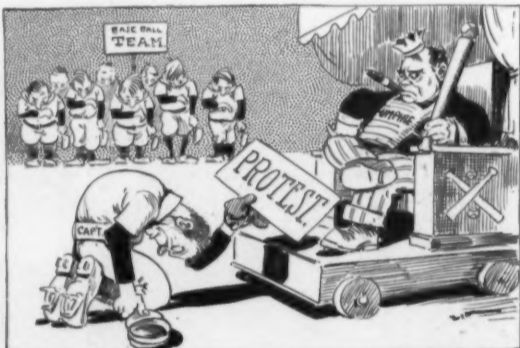
(Continued on page 111.)



Manager Kling of the cellar champions.



Jack on, the Naps' great sticker.



A Tom Lynch umpire is more haughty than an ancient king.



Jennings on the firing line.

People Talked About



CHARLES D. HILLES,

President Taft's capable and efficient secretary, who has been chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee for the campaign of 1912. Mr. Hilles had an influential part in directing Mr. Taft's canvass for renomination. He is forty-five years old and was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



WILLIAM F. McCOMBS,

The able manager of Governor Woodrow Wilson's pre-convention campaign, who has been appointed chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. McCombs, who is only thirty-seven years old, is a lawyer who was not widely known until his efficient work in behalf of Governor Wilson was made public.



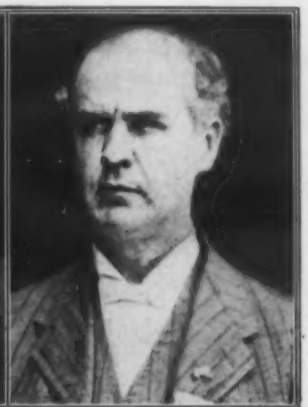
A REAL AMERICAN WORLD CHAMPION.

James Thorpe, an American Indian, who has won the title of the greatest all-around athlete in the world. He was educated at the Carlisle Indian School and he won the Decathlon at the recent Olympic meet in Stockholm, taking part in ten events and displaying his speed, strength and skill in running, hurdling, throwing the weights, vaulting and jumping. Thorpe made 8,412 points out of a possible 10,000. His nearest rival was a Swede who scored 7,724. Thorpe received an enormous bronze trophy, the gift of the Czar of Russia.



NATIONAL CANDIDATES OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Eugene W. Chafin of Arizona (at left), the nominee for President, and Professor Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio, the nominee for Vice-President. Both men ran for the same offices four years ago, receiving a popular vote of 253,840, but not a single electoral vote. A proposition at this year's convention to change the name of the Prohibition party on the ground that the name was a handicap fell through. Mr. Chafin, who formerly lived in Chicago, is a lawyer, a good speaker and the author of several books. Professor Watkins is a preacher, a lecturer and an educator. Both men are very popular with their party, and will doubtless poll its full vote.



COLLEGE GIRLS AS CLIFF CLIMBERS.

The girl students of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy some time ago organized a cliff climbing club. They made trips every Saturday to neighboring cliffs and went through climbing feats, for the purpose of upbuilding the nervous system, as well as for exercise. The idea was part of the course prescribed for both young men and young women.



THE BOWERY WELCOMES A BLIND POET.

Fannie Crosby, ninety years of age, and blind since childhood, world-famed as a writer of gospel songs, a guest of honor at a celebration at the Bowery Mission, New York. Miss Crosby was formerly engaged in mission work and her interest in it has never waned. She is a good public speaker and still has a lively interest in the affairs of the world.



DR. A. PIATT ANDREW,

Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, who made sensational charges against Secretary MacVeagh, when asked for his resignation on the ground of disobedience and inefficiency.



ROBERT O. BAILEY,

Formerly a newspaper man, and secretary to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, who was promoted to the place made vacant by the resignation of A. Piatt Andrew as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



DR. ALBERT HALE,

Of the Pan-American Union, who will tour South America in the interest of his organization, and to promote friendly relations with the countries to the south.



COLONEL R. N. GETTY,

Head of the first United States provisional regiment of 2,000 men. He led the regulars against the National Guard in the national maneuvers in Wisconsin in July.



COLE BLAISE,

Governor of South Carolina, against whom sensational charges of "grafting" in office were made by detective William J. Burns and his men. The Governor denounced the charges as a tissue of lies.



WILLIAM LORIMER,

United States Senator from Illinois, whose election the Senate, by a vote of 55 to 28, recently decided was void on account of bribery and corruption. Mr. Lorimer made a dramatic speech denying wrong-doing.



MARTIN HUBER, JR.,

Of Buffalo, N. Y., twenty-three years old, who has saved the lives of twenty-two persons. Huber lives on the bank of Lake Erie, and he has at times risked his life in the work of rescue. His friends are making an effort to secure a Carnegie medal for him.



MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER,

Of Austin, Texas, who was elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs during the recent session at San Francisco.



A NOTED EXPLORER HONORED.

Monument to Samuel De Champlain recently dedicated at Plattsburg, N. Y. It was erected by the State of New York and commemorates the discovery of Lake Champlain by the famous Frenchman 302 years ago. The memorial consists of a statue and a pedestal standing on a terrace in a park overlooking the lake. It was designed by Dillon, McLellan & Beadel of New York, and the sculpture was by Carl A. Heber, an American. The figure of Champlain faces Cumberland Bay, the scene of Commodore MacDonough's victory over the British fleet in September, 1814. This was the last naval engagement between England and the United States.



MISS EMILY KAUCHER,

A Washington girl who figured in a brilliant romance with Dr. J. A. De Oliveira Botelho of Brazil, a delegate to the Red Cross Conference.



A GENUINE HOME BUILDER.

Mrs. Ollie MacIntosh of Cincinnati, O., a former dressmaker, who built a house for herself and husband mainly with her own hands. She dug the cellar, made the concrete foundation, and put together the upper part. She handles tools like an expert.

A Wonderful Town of Pa.

By EDWARD THIERR

A CLEAN AND HAPPY CITY OF PROTECTED AMERICA
Panoramic view of Vandergrift, Pa., showing the American Sheet and Tin Plate Works at the right, with Kishi River in the foreground. It also shows the

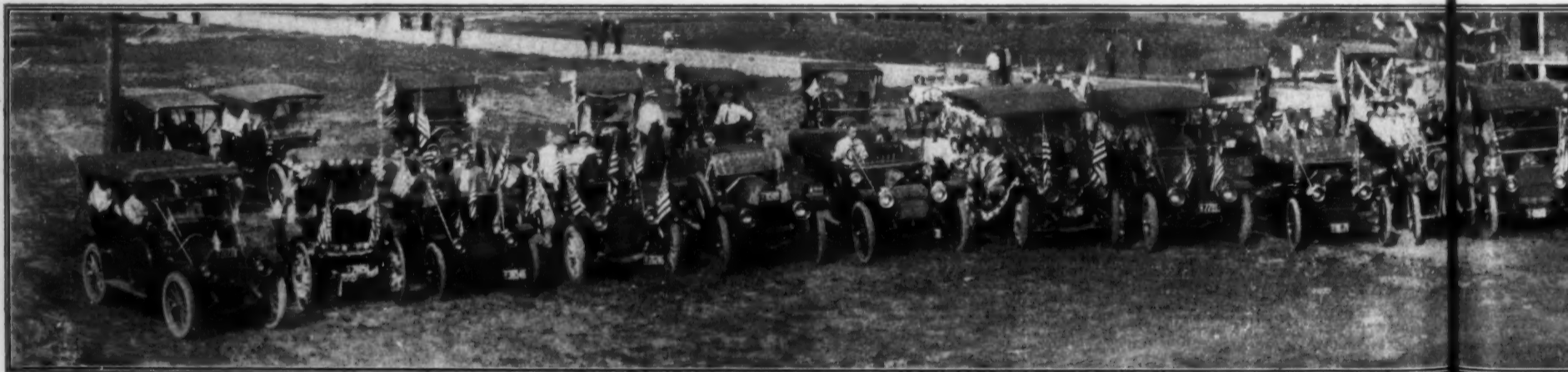
THE BATTLE OF THE HOSEMEN.

Lively and exciting water fight between rival fire companies at Vandergrift, Pa. This was a most enjoyable feature of the Fourth of July celebration there. In the background is seen the fine casino, built by popular subscription. It is the clubhouse of the workmen themselves, and not an exclusive gathering place of the rich. This is a unique feature for an industrial town.



PLEASANT HOMES IN A MODEL TOWN

Close range view of the residential section at Vandergrift, showing the curving street and the substantial

WHERE WORKINGMEN OWN THEIR OWN AUTOMOBILES
Thirty-one motor cars possessed and driven by employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Mills, at Vandergrift, Pa. These vehicles formed part of the first parade in the

"ALL WHO enter here abandon care." Conveying a welcome to every newcomer, these words, painted on a cloth banner stretched across the street leading from the railroad station, attracted my instant attention.

I had gone to Vandergrift, Pa., the day before the Fourth of July, for the primary purpose of taking a census of the steel workers who had been made "old at forty"—rather useless and of no public worth—through years of work in the largest sheet mill in the world.

Ten or twelve thousand people are there, and I found all—from the urchin of ten to the veteran of seventy—busily preparing and joyously anticipating the town's biennial celebration of Independence Day. Having glanced somewhat skeptically at the first sign, advising all to abandon care, I became quickly converted and roused to enthusiasm by the spirit of the time and the town, when I found a flaring streamer at almost every street corner, proclaiming welcome, extending greeting or lauding Vandergrift.

Speedily I came to the conclusion that the people of Vandergrift were proud of their town. When I came away in the midst of the celebration the next day, I had no doubt of it. Also, I came away without a single entry on the census sheet of "worn-out, useless workmen."

There are three things that vastly impress the

visitor to Vandergrift—which, by way of explanation, is one of the industrially important towns on the edge of what is known as the Pittsburgh district. They are: The number of automobiles owned by those classed as "workingmen," the number of splendid homes they own, and the surprising scarcity of saloons.

In point of fact, there is not a single saloon in Vandergrift—indeed, there is none within five miles of the spot. It is an industrial town, yet the liquor adjunct, so highly capitalized by those whose mission it is to criticize, never has been considered necessary to the peace and prosperity of Vandergrift. The town gives the lie to detractors who have declared that liquor is the "saving grace"—perhaps the necessary antidote—of the "slaving toil that breaks men down at forty" in the steel mills.

These men of Vandergrift do not simply exist there—they live. It is no working camp; it's a home community. The employees of the great American Sheet and Tin Plate works are ninety per cent. American. They own their own homes, too. In fact, it is a question if twenty per cent. of the houses in Vandergrift are rented.

More than that, the men live well. The word "luxury" has no meaning there, for they have sought and gained the things so classed. So one of the things that impresses the stranger—the great number of automobiles owned by the workers—is not surprising

to them. It is a matter of course. About thirty-four hundred men are employed in the plant, and the Vandergrift Automobile Club has more than one hundred and fifty members. The company's officials are in Pittsburgh, for the general offices are there; so that the automobiles in Vandergrift, with the possible exception of three or four owned by the district manager and several department superintendents, are possessed by the men who work at the rolls and the furnaces in the mills.

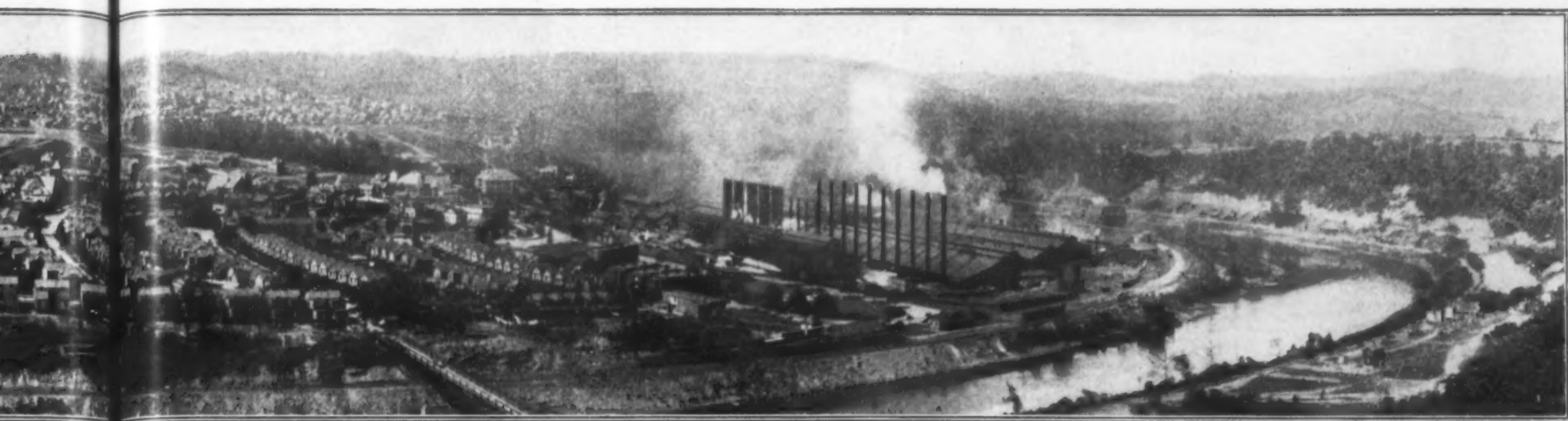
Everybody in Vandergrift belongs to the "aristocracy." They are the steel workers and there is no "upper class." The town was laid out for them seventeen years ago, so that it is ideal in every way. However, it is not a "company town," in the sense that the company owns it. The company does not possess a foot of ground outside of the boundaries of the mills and the adjacent office building. It is a workingmen's community; it is what they made it from the material provided by the company. The latter's mills support it, but there is no domination. And there is no company store.

"Vandergrift is no Utopia," the president of one of the banks told me; "but it is about as near ideal as we can make it." Later, upon investigation, I decided he was too modest. Among near-Utopian conditions, I found that there is not a pauper in the town and there have been fewer criminal cases than in any community of similar size. The latter fact

attributed to the industry of the people. There are on the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which employ nine thousand men, heights comprising the town lies on the Kiskiminetas River. The name, and the thickly wooded ground, containing a house built in 1895 by which had a mill owned by Apollo, Vandergrift was built here moved the town, which was given by George Vandergrift, the American Tin Plate Company, which had a mill on the Kiskiminetas River. The high official of the town, of which town, it was the town that gave Vandergrift its name. They not only have a large industrial site, but also a large industrial site.

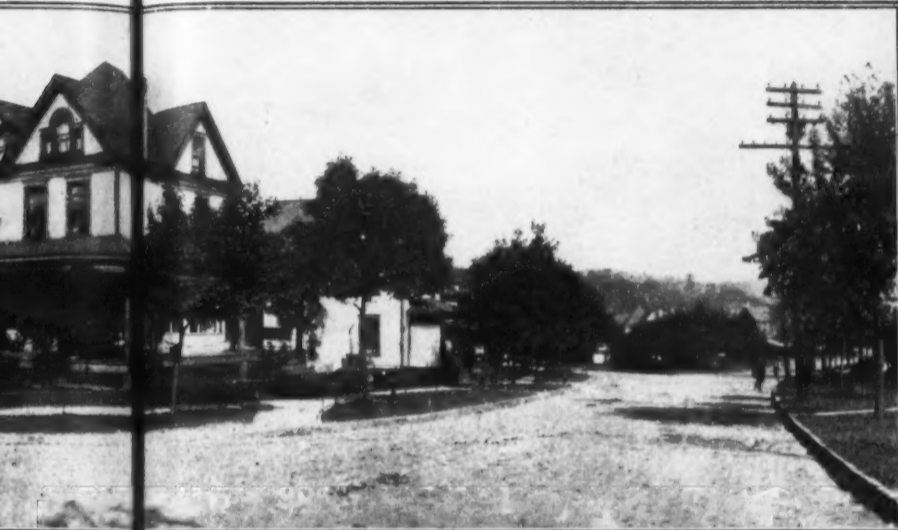
n of Prosperous Toilers

EDWARD THIERRY



CITY OF PROTECTED AMERICAN WAGE EARNERS.

It also shows the residential section with gently curving shaded streets and Vandergrift Heights in the background.



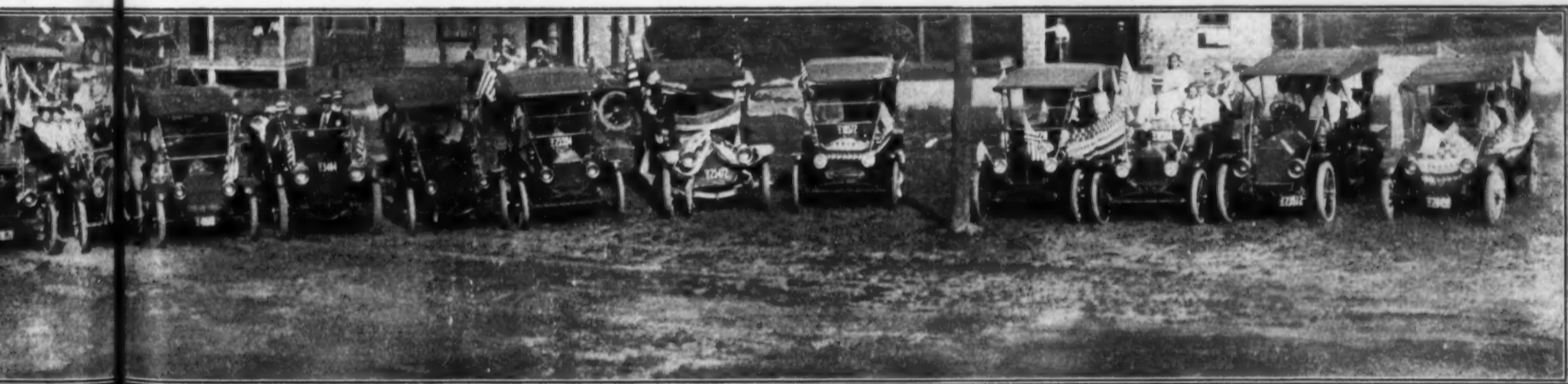
NT HOMES IN A MODEL TOWN.

the curving street and the substantial homes owned by the workmen in the sheet and plate mills.



VETERAN WORKERS WHO ARE NOT "BOWED DOWN BY TOIL."

Some of the older men who have seen long service in the Vandergrift mills. All own their own homes, and many own automobiles. They include F. A. Kinnard, G. A. Dawson, J. B. Hays, D. J. Olinger, Joe Hays, H. B. Hainley, W. C. Bowman, D. E. Bush, J. K. Shunk, H. W. Klein, J. L. Zack, R. H. Coffman, John Ross, J. C. Shaffer, J. W. Locke, J. A. Wyatt, J. G. Shaffer, A. J. McCullough, J. M. Elwood, S. M. Sutton, H. C. Boyland.



GMEN OWN THEIR OWN AUTOMOBILES.

ed part of the fine parade in the Fourth of July celebration in this remarkable city. There is an automobile club among the mill employees which numbers 150 members.

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attributed to the absence of saloons and the industry of the people.

There are one or two other small industries, but the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's works employ nine-tenths of the men. Vandergrift proper, East Vandergrift, North Vandergrift and Vandergrift Heights comprise almost twelve thousand people. The town lies on a peninsula formed by the winding Kiskiminetas River, in the beautiful valley of the same name, and is almost entirely surrounded by thickly wooded hills. A tract of gently sloping ground, containing 640 acres of farm land, was purchased in 1895 by the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, which had a mill that needed room to expand at the town of Apollo, several miles up the river. So Vandergrift was built, made to order, before the mills were moved there. The plan practically was conceived by George G. McMurtry, then president of the company, which later became the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, and, by combining in 1904 with the American Tin Plate Company, became the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Mr. McMurtry is now high official of the United States Steel Corporation, of which the company is a subsidiary.

It was the foresight of the early town builders that gave Vandergrift its impetus toward prosperity. They not only decided to build a new plant on the farm-land site, but to build a town superior to the usual industrial settlement, in order to attract the

finest type of workingmen. There was no real-estate boom, with profits for the few. First the mills were started on a level plot of ground. Then work was begun on the town, the ground selected sloping up gradually from the river, so that drainage would be perfect. Frederick Law Olmsted, the famous landscape gardener, was retained to lay out the town. He planned wide streets, not crossing each other at right angles, but forming arcs of a circle, curving gently with the contour of the ground. Many small plots were left for flower beds, shrubbery and miniature parks, while the intersection of almost every street, on account of the curve, became a wide plaza. Every street was paved, the lots were improved, a complete system of sewerage was installed and pipes for gas and water were laid to every lot, so the streets would not have to be torn up. And from the beginning it was intended that the town should have no outhouses.

Thus, with a large town ready for invasion and containing every conceivable improvement except the houses, a perfect start was obtained. The men who expected to be employed in the mills were given first opportunity to purchase lots at what might be termed cost price. There was only one restriction in each deed—that no liquor be sold. That was another splendid beginning. Then those who wanted to locate in the town as merchants were given a chance. The lots were disposed of rapidly, every deal being free

from speculation. Homes began to spring up, the workmen falling in with the artistic taste of the original town builders and so co-operating in regard to terracing and building that the streets were soon transformed into twin lanes of beautiful homes, apparently more typical of a wealthy suburb than of an industrial community.

While the company bought the original ground, it retired immediately, selling everything outside of its own mill property to a land company owned by the citizens and workmen themselves. The latter also took the public service companies, thus doubly sharing in their own prosperity. From the beginning the company erected no houses and has none to rent, established no store and engaged in no line of business outside of its manufacturing activities.

This brief history gives the basic reason for present ideal conditions. Supported by the liberal wages and the tolerant conditions in the plant, home owners were able to furnish the houses tastefully and even luxuriantly, and as the automobile became the sign of prosperity—even among steel workers—they purchased them because they were well able to do so. Nearly every home has its piano and its library, sustaining a refining, elevating and educational influence in the social and home life. Every home has its own bathroom. There is no squalor and no conditions such as have been held up to public scorn in some

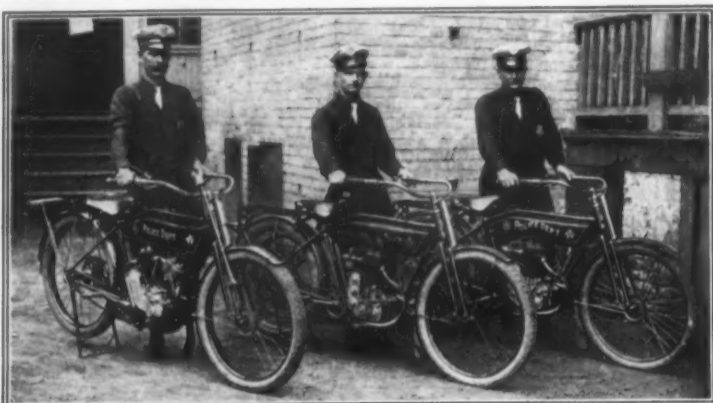
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How the Motor Cycle Helps the Police Force

By H. C. ALLEN



Even the small cities use them. Officer Edward B. Callahan of Lynn, Mass., finds his "two-wheeled auto" very serviceable in the discharge of his duty.



The police force at Augusta, Ga., mounting their motor cycles for a duty tour. Owing to the rapidity with which they can go to and fro on their vehicles, the individual efficiency of these public servants is greatly increased.



A daring policeman, Edward J. Hennessy of Paterson, N. J., who caught a fugitive from justice by riding his motor cycle on the ties ahead of a moving train.



Adopted at Dayton, Ohio. Policeman J. C. Reiter appreciates the machine because he is able to make his rounds in far less time and to answer a summons to any point much more quickly.



They escorted President Taft. Motor cycle officers who rode along with the Chief Magistrate when he made a tour of the Boulevard at Chicago. In many respects they were better for that purpose than policemen mounted on horses, for they could speed from place to place more swiftly.



A police "white hope." Officer Edward Weber of the Chicago motor cycle squad, who once, after an exciting chase, arrested pugilist Jack Johnson, who was breaking the automobile speed law.

WHEN some one says "motor cycle," it is still the habit to think of noise and terrific speed. This is unfortunate, for the motor cycle has been taking a place of real usefulness and sane pleasure-giving in the world, and the handicap of an uncertain past reputation is doubtless preventing many citizens from adopting a machine which can help them in their work and their recreation.

However, there are now about one hundred thousand motor cycles in use in the United States. Some of the public have been or are being enlightened. Next year many more will be, and before a half dozen years have passed the motor cycle will have become a rival of the bicycle in its best days, so far as popularity and general use are concerned.

Of course the motor cycle will never be as cheap as the bicycle. It has more parts and carries a fine little gasoline engine, with its accessories, in addition to all the conveniences of the bicycle; but, on the other hand, the motor cycle is immeasurably more useful in a thousand ways than the bicycle could ever be, so that it is enough more attractive and desirable to make up for the difference in price.

Motor cycles are now being made with self-starters. Some of the latest models are equipped with three-inch tires, giving all the resiliency and comfort offered by the smaller automobile. Motor cycles use small quantities of gasoline and oil. They take up little room and can "go anywhere." So, while they are not, and cannot become, in any sense rivals of automobiles, they have their own place and their own use, and it is generally conceded that their development in use and popularity will be rapid.

One may go just as slowly as he wishes on a motor cycle, as well as just as fast. Any automobile owner who, while upon a hard hill in his six-cylinder car, has seen a motor cycle whiz by him and climb the hill, seemingly without effort and certainly with unfaltering speed, knows what power is imprisoned within these paradoxical little machines, that seem to defy safety and gravity at all times, and yet are much safer than they look.

The public knows well what motor cycles have done in races—how they have carried men upon tracks and roads faster than men ever traveled before, automobiles and aeroplanes not excepted. But it may surprise many to hear how generally the motor cycle is adapting itself to the needs of business and pleasure, how it is bringing the country nearer the city through the rural free delivery of mail, bringing stores and customers into better relationship by the prompt delivery of goods, improving the efficiency of the police, and bringing the city public within reach of nature when the pleasure side of the situation is considered.

A. B. Coffman, president of the Motor Cycle Manufacturers' Association, has prepared for present use an article on the usefulness of the motor cycle to the police of many American cities. Mr. Coffman writes, "Modern business demands speed. But coupled

with speed is the desire for safety, and the police departments of our cities to-day, applying modern business principles, recognize this need and have met it by adopting the motor cycle. The successful police departments are working not only to catch criminals, but to prevent crime. Numerous methods have been tried, but now one city after another is recognizing the motor cycle as the means by which both capture and prevention may be obtained. This wave has spread from large cities to suburban communities. To catch a criminal is to prevent crime, and the speedy motor cycle, enabling officers to make quick trips, is making possible the capture of law violators and an increase of community protection and law enforcement.

"The adoption of the motor cycle has brought the 'outskirts' of the city within a few minutes of the city hall or district police station. Motor-cycle officers themselves are each doing several times the work one officer formerly was able to do. In some cities officers are being trained in first-aid work, now that they can respond to calls in such short time. Police chiefs in many cities where the motor cycle has been in use are now petitioning for additional machines. For example, Chief McWeeny, of Chicago, after two members of the motor-cycle squad had made several daring arrests and statistics showed that the seventeen members of the squad brought in \$150,000 in fines in one year, expressed a desire to place motor-cycle police squads at each precinct station, to be ready in an instant to respond to emergency calls.

"In Detroit six additional officers were added to the motor-cycle squad this spring. The year previous, when eighteen officers comprised the squad, 33,116 calls were answered by them. Two motor-cycle policemen in Kalamazoo, Mich., are sent on more calls in sixteen hours each day than are on duty than all the regular patrolmen, the patrol wagon and the city ambulance combined. In Toledo it is estimated that twelve motor-cycle policemen do the work of one hundred officers on foot, because of their ability to 'cover ground.' One police chief says that if the motor cycle were taken away from his department it would be impossible to handle the work.

"The motor cycle has also been effective in decreasing crime in a number of cities. Police Commissioner Croul, of Detroit, is of the opinion that the additional motor-cycle 'minute men' have caused a decrease in crime and law violation. It is not so much the number of arrests made, he argues, but the fact that burglars, for instance, are not taking the chances they formerly took. 'They know that a motor cycle can reach the scene of their operations very quickly,' he says. And, although the motor-cycle officers make a large number of arrests to-day, he thinks it is the preventive factor which is the greater.

"When a resident telephones to police headquarters and reports any irregularity, the motor cycle, ready for any emergency, responds immediately to

the 'twist of the wrist' of the rider and takes him safely and quickly to the scene. In addition to the readiness and reliability of the motor cycle, its strong hold on our police departments has been the economy with which it can be operated. Chief Baker, of Monroe, Wis., estimates the maximum monthly cost per machine, covering all expenses, at \$3—a daily expense of about ten cents.

"While the motor cycle was first used by police in the large cities, its use is no longer restricted to the departments there. Many small communities, recognizing the value of vehicles that can go any place at any time with the greatest speed and least expense, are adopting the motor cycle for the use of town constables and village policemen."

Sloppy English.

SCARE headlines and sensational journalism have played havoc with style. Thomas Hardy, in acknowledging the receipt of a gold medal from the Royal Society for Literature, lamented "the appalling increase in slipshod writing that would not have been tolerated a century ago." He ascribes the change to hurried reporting, the "increasing influx of American journals which are fearfully and wonderfully worded," and the staring headlines with their incomprehensible phrases. For the eminent author's complaint there is much justification. But even the conservatively edited and slowly written newspapers of a century ago hardly ranked in point of style with the carefully wrought out essay or the book revised and corrected a half dozen times. Today a certain amount of finish of style must be sacrificed to the demand for the news delivered while still warm with life. But in meeting this demand, the press should likewise bear in mind the fact that there are many thousands whose reading is confined to the daily papers, and in the interest of education these should be given the best English style that is possible under the pressure for quick work.

Health Marriages Coming.

THE DEMAND for health marriages grows. Following the lead of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author and lecturer, who announced that he would never marry another couple unless physicians' statements as to good health were produced with the license, the Probate Judges' State Association has prepared a bill for submission to the Legislature of Kansas embodying this feature. The federated churches of Cleveland, O., have recommended that the same be applied by all ministers in that city and have also taken steps to have a State law adopted embodying these features. Dean Sumner, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Chicago, was the pioneer in this method of racial betterment, and wherever his famous ruling has been investigated it has been approved and adopted.

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A Wonderful Town of Prosperous Toilers

(Continued from page 107.)

industrial settlements. Vandergrift is above that.

The town contains the highest percentage of American labor in the country. Scarcely more than ten per cent. of the employees are foreigners. There is a high plane of intelligence, and, in antithesis to many mill towns, conditions are such that the vast farming country all about Vandergrift has contributed its quota of young Americans, who have discovered that work and wages are better than they had been led to believe. As to the foreigners—even though they are in the minority—they comprise an exceptional class. Many have become American citizens and scores are owners of homes. They are employed principally in the galvanizing department, and, working from ten to eleven and one-half hours a day, earn from eighteen to twenty-three cents an hour and higher.

While on the subject of wages, it is interesting to note that in May of this year there were 3,418 men employed in the Vandergrift works, the monthly payroll being \$279,333.29. About one-third of these men work in "turns" of eight hours, and less than one-seventeenth work as long as twelve hours. The average time is ten and one-half hours. Computing thus, the average monthly pay of a Vandergrift worker is \$83, or about \$3.20 a day. This, of course, includes the unskilled men. In all, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company operates thirty-five plants. In May a total of 27,936 men were employed, with a payroll of \$2,268,418.78, or an average of \$3.28 per day.

For many years there has been no seven-day work in Vandergrift. At the beginning the company voluntarily gave its men one day of rest each week, because it was felt they were entitled to it. When the United States Steel Corporation issued the sweeping order prohibiting seven-day work under any circumstances, there was no necessity for reform in Vandergrift. When a department is operated continuously, every employee is given at least one day off each week. In many cases among the rollers, who perhaps are the highest paid employees and who work eight hours a day, a man will not be called on to work from Friday evening until Monday evening. In the case of the Fourth of July celebration, the entire plant was shut down at midnight Wednesday and work ceased until the following Monday.

In searching diligently for the men who are "old at forty," I went into homes and into the mill and talked to veterans who had worked from twenty to fifty years with the company and its predecessors. In the annealing department I found William Frayer, who is sixty years old and who has been an employee for fifty years. He started to work in the mill when he was ten years old, and when offered a pension recently, in the company's voluntary plan, he indignantly refused. He said he "wasn't all in by a darn sight!"—and he looked it, too. Then there was another man, recently pensioned, who started heating plates for rivets when he was twelve years old. He worked forty-seven years.

One of the better known and popular older workmen is Peter Dahloff, who prides himself on the fact that he numbers among his close friends such men as Eugene W. Pargny, president of the company, and Mr. McMurtry. They and the other officials know "Pete" and they are equally proud of it. I went to see Dahloff in his home on one of the pretty avenues. He is a Swede and a sheet roller and owns a splendid, beautifully furnished home. He refused to tell me his age, but volunteered the information that he had "done men's work in the mills for forty years, not counting three years when I was going to school." He said I could verify it on the company's records, but he "never liked to boast of more than forty years—that was enough." Dahloff is six feet tall, strong and rugged, his gray hair contrasting with the youthful appearance of his muscle-ribbed frame. I asked him if the long hours and the hard work he had done during his extended service had broken him down. Anger came

into his steel-gray eyes and he looked hard at me.

"Young man," he said, "you've been reading those lies! Well, don't believe 'em—they're bosh! And I should know, for I've worked the twelve-hour turns in the independent mills and done all the hard work lying about loose in a steel mill. Do I look as though I'm all in?" He smiled, but his tone was disdainful. Perforce, I had to confess that he didn't.

Later I met Samuel A. Kinnard, another sheet roller, who is president of the Vandergrift school board. He is fifty-five years old and has seen twenty-two years of service. He said the heat was worse than the work, but he had managed to keep in the race, for he had not varied five pounds in weight during the last twelve years. He weighs close to two hundred. He works, as do his companions, five eight-hour turns each week for two weeks, and in the third week works six turns.

Going among the ranks of the twelve-hour men, I found James Whitehead, aged fifty-six, with a record of twenty-one years' service. He is a bar mill roller, who never has had anything but a twelve-hour turn. He says he thrives on it and his looks do not belie his words. Among the galvanizers there is F. A. Yaley, aged fifty-five, with twenty-one years of service, who made the tin replica of the White House which the tin workers took to Canton, O., in 1896, as a tribute to President McKinley, the father of protection on tin.

In the sheet mill I met Jack McIntire, the foreman, who is forty-five years old, with a record of twenty years' service. He teaches a Sunday-school class that is so large it has to meet in the ball park during pleasant weather. In the same department I talked to Garrett W. Dawson, a sheet roller. He is at the much-talked-of age of forty, and has been working in steel mills twenty-five years, thirteen of them in Vandergrift. He is six feet two inches tall and looks to be hardly thirty-five years old. He is slender, wiry and built like a steel bridge, with enormous muscles and sinews and not an ounce of superfluous flesh. When his great hand gripped mine and I tried not to wince, I decided that he, at least, was not old.

"Any man," said Dawson, "who works at anything is old at forty if he wants to be. That means he doesn't take care of himself. It's not the work—it's himself."

Dawson applauded the fact that in the Vandergrift works lucrative positions are open to all who show fitness, the civil-service rules providing for promotions on merit and not the importation of men. He said there couldn't be any agitation in the mill, "because there is nothing to agitate about." He told me of a principle he adopted when he was a mere youngster—that should he ever work any place where he was not satisfied, he would go away and get another job and not try to start trouble among the men. "I've been here thirteen years now," he continued, "and I expect to work in this mill as long as I remain a roller."

This man, by the way, is one of those who has profited by the United States Steel Corporation's profit-sharing stock plan. He told me that each year he has taken out as much stock as the amount of his wages permitted. He has ninety shares of common stock now and expects to make it an even hundred at the next distribution. At the end of his first five years as a stockholder he received a lump sum of \$406 as a bonus.

The same splendid safety and sanitation system prevails in the Vandergrift plant as exists in the Carnegie steel mills, described in LESLIE'S last March. Also there is the same welfare system, pension and relief plans and surgical department. In the first five years there was not a single man killed in the Vandergrift works. At present there are twenty-one men on the pension roll, with an annual distribution of \$8,494.56, ranging from \$99.35 to \$12 a month. Under the company's voluntary relief plan, from January 1st to July 1st, 1912,

(Continued on page 111.)

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A Turn in Finance

(Continued from page 102.)

"I thought Miss Brewster was at Palm Beach."

The detective looked at Lennon sharply. He had expected he would deny any knowledge of the girl, and so he replied rather carelessly.

"Oh, that was just a social blind; they haven't seen her since Monday."

"Indeed, it looks as if you might make an interesting case out of it," Lennon replied, vaguely wondering how people generally treated detectives who were hot on the trail.

"Yes; and it may be interesting for you if you don't give me the facts I want."

"Kindly state your business as I am very much occupied."

"Where is Miss Brewster?"

"I am unable to answer that question."

"You are not telling me the truth, and I may as well tell you that unless you give me the facts warrants will be issued at once for your arrest for abduction."

Again Lennon repeated quietly. "I do not know where Miss Brewster is."

"There is no use denying any knowledge of this affair, for men from your club saw you drive away with her in your brougham. Now, where did you take her?"

Lennon rose, feeling that hysterical mirth seize him again and he laughed softly.

"I do not now where Miss Brewster went, but"—he hesitated a moment and the detective leaned forward eagerly—

"I can tell you where Mrs. Lennon went; she is at present at our country place twenty-five miles from here."

"What do you mean?" The man sprang to his feet.

"I mean what I said."

"You mean Miss Brewster is your wife."

"That is my meaning."

"When were you married?"

"Monday afternoon."

"I must communicate with Mr. Brewster at once."

"The telephone is at your disposal."

Lennon caught only fragments of the conversation, but he turned rather sharply to the detective as the latter hung up the receiver.

"Mr. Brewster threatens all sorts of things and I rather think you are in for a siege of it."

"Will you not inform Mr. Brewster that any further business will be transacted through my lawyer, who is in possession of all the facts; I am—" Lennon stopped abruptly; he did not want the Brewsters or this man to know he was leaving for Japan.

The detective picked up his hat, laughing oddly. "Well, this is the most foolish thing I ever got mixed up in, Mr. Lennon. I may meet you again, but I've found you and I guess that finishes my job. Brewster's lawyer will call upon you to-morrow. If at any time you need anything in my line let me know."

Lennon smiled. "Both Mrs. Lennon and I live very simple lives. I trust we will need nothing so serious as a detective."

"Well, I hope not, and I hope Mr. Brewster can be bought off; he's not on easy street yet." With this tip the young man bowed himself out and Lennon sank into his chair wondering what would happen next.

His first thought was of the girl in his home and he telephoned at once, but she had gone for a drive so he turned his mind to the plans for his departure. At six he telephoned again, but Mrs. Lennon had not returned to the house. Dinner was served and afterward he called up the house again, but with the same response. Then he began to be seriously anxious, imagining all sorts of direful things. He dared not leave New York until he knew that she was safe and well.

Just as he was going to try the house again, his door bell rang sharply and a great nameless dread swept over him as he strained his ears to catch the sound of the voices. In another moment his wife came through the parted curtains.

"You! Where did you come from?" Lennon moved toward her with outstretched hands.

"I came—because I needed you." She lifted her eyes half shyly and laid her hands in his for a moment.

"What is it? Has something happened?" The warmth and glow of her nearness thrilled him.

She nodded, loosening her long fur coat.

"Yes; my father telephoned to me late this afternoon. He is going to have me placed in a retreat as he considers me mentally unbalanced. If he does that he will have himself appointed my guardian and will get possession of my own small fortune, which I refused to let him use some time since." She looked up with eyes wide with fear.

"He cannot have you placed in a retreat for you are my wife and I will contest every step he takes." Lennon drew a chair for her and took her coat and hat, which she handed him quite unconsciously.

"Can you protect me—am I safe from that horror?"

"Of course you are. Don't you belong to me?" He laughed softly.

She smiled faintly. "But that is not all; he is going to have you arrested for abduction."

"Well, he can't do that either, for you asked me to let you ride with me. My chauffeur will make affidavit to that effect. He heard you ask, but being the soul of discretion has not mentioned it to anyone." Again Lennon laughed, as he tried to dispel the girl's anxiety.

"But he says he is going to begin proceedings at once for the annulment of our marriage."

"In that matter he is quite helpless for you are of age and the action lies entirely in your own hands. You alone can seek the annulment."

A soft flush crept over the averted face and for just a moment her eyes met his with a new light in them that sent Lennon's pulses leaping. But when he spoke again his voice was very quiet.

"I am so glad you came for I have been trying to get you over the telephone to tell you that I am going to start to-morrow for the coast to catch a steamer sailing for Japan next week. I could not leave until I had seen you and consulted you regarding your plans for the future. I have placed you and our mutual affairs in the hands of my lawyer. Consult him about anything that may worry you. He will represent you in any emergency that may arise."

As Lennon spoke a look of startled surprise, changing to one of consternation, swept over Ann's face and when she replied her lips trembled slightly.

"I did not know you were going so soon. I have no plans—I think I was rather depending on you to help me formulate some definite plan. But now—"

Something in the fact that this girl needed him, was trusting him so implicitly, touched Lennon very deeply, and he came to her side saying very gently,

"You don't know how charming it is to have some one depending on you, and I am going to suggest now that you continue to make my country place your home, where you will be free and protected until you decide just when you will begin annulment proceedings. Then—"

Suddenly Ann rose and stood beside him.

"Mr. Lennon, you must seek the annulment of our marriage. It was I who rushed you into the madness and you alone have just cause for such action. I have none. Promise me—tell me you will."

Lennon felt the hot blood leap from heart to brain. He leaned against the table in that dizzy moment, then the mist cleared before his eyes and he laughed softly.

"No, I will not seek the annulment."

"Why not?"

"Because I do not want to—because it is very sweet to know that you—belong to me."

"Don't, don't; you must not say such things," she cried sharply, pressing her hands to her face and looking at him with the startled, luring eyes.

He bent over her. "Dear, let me say things just as it pleases me."

"No, you must not." She stepped backward slowly, holding, enslaving him with her eyes.

Lennon followed her step by step.

"Surely a man may say what he pleases to his own wife, and it pleases

(Continued on page 111.)

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A Turn in Finance.

(Continued from page 110.)

me to say all sorts of things to you. It pleases me to take your hands in mine, so. And it pleases me to look into your dear eyes and to—"

"Please don't," the scarlet lips pleaded.

"Say to you that Japan offers a most enticing setting for a honeymoon—"

"Mr. Lennon, think."

"I am thinking how lucky I was to secure a whole suite on the steamer instead of a stateroom, for we can be so much more exclusive."

"What can I say to you?"

"Absolutely nothing; for every time you protest I shall stop the words this way, again and again."

There was a little cry smothered beneath his lips, a moment of exquisite hesitancy and then surrender to his arms, and after a little while the faintest response of caressing hands against his face.

Later reason returned to them, and they spoke softly to each other of the prospective voyage with a charming degree of intimacy that touched them both with a new happiness.

The night hush had fallen upon the city when the last plan was made for an early start the next morning, and they stood together at the great window looking out into the starlit sky.

"It's such a big world, isn't it?" Ann whispered, slipping her hand into David's.

He shook his head, looking down into the lifted face.

"No. To-night it's very small, so small that it holds only one woman, and that woman is my wife."

A Wonderful Town of Prosperous Toilers.

(Continued from page 109.)

a total of \$2,407.80 was paid to injured workmen, exclusive of the settlement by the company of all medical and surgical fees. This does not include a check shown me by the district manager, A. H. Beale, the day before the Fourth, for \$2,185 for a man who had lost his left hand in the mill. This also was exclusive of medical service.

In addition to the company's voluntary plan, the men themselves conduct what is known as the Steel Workers' Relief Association, organized six years ago. It has 2,000 members, divided into four classes. Men earning under \$60 a month pay 60 cents a month dues, from \$60 to \$75 a month men pay 75 cents, from \$75 to \$100 a month men pay \$1.10, and those earning over \$100 a month pay \$1.50. After a man, through sickness or injury, has been off duty six days, he becomes beneficial. Those of the first class receive \$5 per week; second class, \$6; third class, \$9, and fourth class, \$12. A disabled member is paid for sixteen continuous weeks, and then must work one month before he becomes beneficial again. All belonging to the funeral division agree to pay 50 cents at each death, all of this money being turned over to the family of the deceased worker. About half of the association members also belong to this division.

At the end of each year a dividend is declared on the balance in the treasury, after one dollar per member is retained on which to start the new year. Last January the dividend was forty-two per cent. In 1911 the receipts were \$25,000; \$10,500 was paid in benefits; \$3,500 for six deaths. After expenses and the dividend had been deducted, there was a total disbursement of \$23,360, leaving \$1,708 capital for 1912. Since then the association has grown in membership.

This association had charge of the celebration on the Fourth of July, and in the industrial, civic and automobile parade I was given a splendid opportunity to see striking evidence of Vandergrift's prosperity. The sight of more than one hundred automobiles, driven and owned by men who work in the steel mills, provided food for serious thought.

The Old Fan Says:

(Continued from page 104.)

"This is the real story of the struggles of a successful ball player, and you can judge for yourself if it bore any resemblance to a path of roses. But if a boy's got the right stuff in him and will keep on playing in spite of hard knocks and setbacks, he's pretty sure to win

out. Do you know that, along about 1889, there was a little fellow named Johnny McGraw, only sixteen years of age, who pitched a winning game for the team representing East Homer, N. Y.? The score was five to one, and Johnny received two dollars for his services and was given a free ride home in a carriage. This season the same McGraw, now aged thirty-nine, is serving the second year of a five-year contract as manager of the New York Giants, at a salary of \$12,000 per annum. And Johnny fought every inch of the way from East Homer to the Polo Grounds. Well, I guess I'd better be toddling along to bed."

"Before you go," said George, "I wish you'd explain one thing to me. I've heard and read a great deal about 'class' in baseball. Now, just what is baseball 'class'?"

"I'll put it to you in a nutshell, George. In a recent game between the Brooklyn and the Giants, Rucker pitched for the former and Marquard for the latter. The Giants made but four hits off Rucker, while the Brooklyn's pounded the New York's prize twirler safely nine times. And yet the Giants won by a score of two to one. That's 'class' in baseball, old man, and it's 'class' that wins pennants nowadays. Think it over and apply the hunch to your own business."

Why Young People Leave the Country.

A PROPOS of the appointment of a commission by the Governor of Oregon to investigate the exodus of young people from the country, H. S. Clark, of Salem, Ore., expresses a novel idea in a letter to LESLIE'S WEEKLY. Mr. Clark says:

"The true cause of the exodus of the young people from the country to the city and the true cause of the high cost of living to-day is our present school system. Only a few years ago a country school had as high as sixty to seventy-five pupils, but you now will find ten to fourteen. Our school laws to-day require a pupil to have high-school credits before he can enter any college. The result is that the pupil, after passing the eighth grade in the country, must come to town to the high school. The young people that do this are from the very best and most industrious families. They are just the families that ought to remain on the farms as these are the ones that would make the most out of farming. The pupil must go to town and board, or the whole family comes with the children—the latter as a rule. While in the city the young people learn city ways, socially and otherwise, and when through the high school they do not return to the farm."

"Should the authorities adopt the plan of teaching the ninth, tenth and twelfth grades in the country, we would find that this would solve the problem of the real and true cause of the exodus of the young people to the cities and the cause of the high cost of living."

"The families left in the country do not produce enough to supply the city's demands for food at reasonable prices."

Slides at Panama.

IT MUST be discouraging to that plucky band of American engineers down in the Caribbean to read sensational notices in home papers about "slides" jeopardizing the success of the Panama Canal. It is true that the earth at Panama shifts from time to time and causes considerable trouble, but take it from that wizard of accomplishment, Colonel Goethals, there is not the slightest cause for alarm. "It appears that with both slides and breaks," the master builder explains, "the question is one of ultimate amount of excavation, and, whatever the feeling elsewhere, there is no apprehension on the isthmus as to the final outcome among those acquainted with the facts and who have given the matter thought." Thus far, also, the increases in the estimates of the material to be removed made necessary by the slides will cause no increase in the total estimated cost for the famous Culebra Cut. Furthermore, we have it on the best authority that there is no indication that such increases will delay the ultimate time of completing the canal. The big waterway will be completed very near the date calculated by its able and experienced engineers, who predict that the canal will be a success.



Peach Short Cake

A well made Peach Short Cake is a delightful dessert. Where perfectly ripe and mellow, fresh peaches cannot be had, the canned fruit is about as good. To get a rich, crisp, and fine-flavored crust, use

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE—Mix and sift two cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder, and a pinch of salt; rub into it one heaping tablespoon butter and mix lightly with four tablespoons Borden's Condensed Milk diluted with three-fourths cup water. This will make a soft dough, which spread on a buttered pan. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Split, and fill with sliced peaches that have been sweetened to taste, and cover with whipped fresh cream.

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Answer III.—A high-grade investment bond house is always ready under normal conditions to loan upon or to find a market for the securities it has recommended.

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FAMOUS OBSERVER OF A NOTABLE EVENT.

J. Pierpont Morgan, foremost of American financiers, a deeply interested spectator at the inauguration of the new Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice, Italy. The old Campanile (belfry or steeple) was perhaps the noblest of all the structures of the kind which form striking adjuncts to many Italian churches and palaces. It was founded in 888, added to in 948, 1148 and 1170, and completed in 1349. It suddenly collapsed in 1902 owing to the decay of the wooden piling on which the foundation was laid. The building had a total height of 325 feet, and its belfry contained five great bells of bronze. From 1903 to 1911 the tower was rebuilt as nearly like the old one as possible, the chief modifications being a stronger foundation and a powerful framework of iron. Four of the five bells were recast at the expense of Pope Pius X, and the Sansovino loggia and the terra cotta Madonna, which had both been shattered, were pieced together and restored to their places. The cost of the restoration of the Campanile, about \$400,000, was met by municipal and private subscriptions.

Jasper's Hints to
Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

A READER at Norfolk, Va., asks a question, as many a reader often does. All are welcome to my question box. This particular reader at Norfolk, Va., asks a question that will interest many. He asks, "Is it possible to tell when the strong interests are buying and when the public is? Of course the strong interests buy and endeavor to distribute stocks at an advance and realize their profits in cash and then start anew."

A great many believe that a little clique of leaders in Wall Street, "the strong interests," can put the market up and down at their sweet will. If this were so, it is easy to see that this little clique would in due time have all the money and the people all the securities. If anything of this kind were going on in Wall Street, the public would know it and it would have nothing to do with Wall Street securities. It would be like gambling with loaded dice or marked cards.

Speculation in stocks, real estate, grain, cotton, cattle or anything else has an element of gambling. The man who buys gambles on the prospect of a rise in what he purchases. It is not merely a matter of chance, and, therefore, not wholly a gamble, because those who buy with the most intelligent knowledge will be most likely to make money.

Buying and selling stocks is, therefore, not a gamble to those who are skilled in the business, but it has an essential element of chance. A change in the weather affecting crops, a great catastrophe depressing business in a large section of the country, or a sudden panic—all may happen unexpectedly and beyond the foresight of the wisest and most experienced.

There are strong, able, experienced operators in Wall Street who, believing that they can read the signs of the times better than others, derive an advantage from their foresight. Even these astute individuals sometimes fail and are heavy losers.

Many of our most successful smaller speculators are just as wise and sagacious as some of our greatest captains of industry, and nearly all of the former, trading conservatively on lines which experience teaches to be safest, are successful. They pay for what they buy, and if a sudden and unexpected break in the market occurs, from any unforeseen cause, they are prepared to sit quietly by and wait until the storm goes over. The man who buys on a margin, who has not paid for his purchases and who is unable in time of stress to meet the demands of his broker, goes to the wall.

Sometimes opportunity occurs in a corporation for insiders to secure advance information of the coming payment of a dividend. This information affects the market. Those who have it can profit in a measure by it. But no man or clique of men, no bank or combination of bankers controls the stock or money market. Let my readers be assured of that fact.

For this reason, there is much greater safety when buying Wall Street securities than there is in purchasing the various kinds of magazine, plantation, mining, patent right and similar stocks peddled by those who are paid a very high commission on all their sales and who do not scruple, therefore, to tell the most fantastic and preposterous stories about the properties.

Stocks of this character cannot obtain a foothold in Wall Street, they cannot be listed on the Stock Exchange and are not traded in by its members. I had a reader this week who seriously asked me about investing \$100 in 2,000 shares of a five-cent mining stock. Two thousand shares sounded like a great deal to him and five cents a share sounded very cheap. Investigation showed that the whole thing was such a swindle that the Post-office Department will get after it. If my reader had taken his \$100 and bought a share or two shares of a good stock listed on the Stock Exchange, he would have had something to show for his money, in case he wanted to sell; but if he had put it in the mining stock, he would have had nothing but a piece of green lithographed paper.

At present the condition of Wall Street is not attractive to the buyer. We hear a great deal about a promise of enormous crops, but these are not yet fully assured. A little later on, when we know about the corn, cotton and wheat crops, we shall be better prepared to judge of the future. On reactions,

(Continued on page 113.)

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 112.)

especially on any sharp break, almost all of the dividend payers will offer good opportunities for a profit.

D., New York: Distil Secur. Corp. 5s around 70 are a fair speculation, not an investment. V. M. B., Philadelphia: I know of none. Anonymous communications are not answered.

C., Newcastle, Ind.: I do not recommend the securities of the concern as a high class permanent investment.

Mc., Fort Barry, Cal.: Keep your Int. Paper Pfd. With an improvement in industrial conditions securities of well established industrial corporations should do better.

A1, St. Louis: Have nothing to do with oil lots or any proposition of that kind. None of them is in the investment class.

P., Woonsocket, R. I.: I do not advise you to buy the 15 cent mining stock. Guarantees are easy to make and hard to keep.

B., Newark, N. J.: Goldfield Con. is not a "safe investment." Every dollar taken out of a mine naturally depletes it to that extent.

G., Waterbury, Conn.: I never heard of the profit-sharing realty concern to which you refer. I suggest that you send its literature to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., for investigation.

S., Tallulah, La.: The Utah Con. Mining & Milling Co. has a reasonable capitalization, is partly developed and fairly equipped. Thus far its production has been small. It is a speculative proposition.

F., Troy, N. Y.: Pittsburg Coal Pfd. ranged last year between 68 and 90, thus far this year from 77 to 95½. It pays 1½ per cent. quarterly. All good coal properties appear to be increasing in value.

T., Crown Point, Ind.: The Texas Co. Convertible Bonds, which are really a preferred stock, paying 6 per cent. and selling around par are as attractive as any of the speculative issues having something of an investment quality.

G., Seattle: I can get no report of either of the mining companies. On general principles, leave all the 2c. stocks alone. There is nothing in them. Above all things, don't believe the wonderful stories that people tell you when they are trying to get your money.

T., New York: I am unable to give the standing of individuals. That is a work that peculiarly belongs to the mercantile agencies. The records show that the established national banks are far safer than most of the private banks.

Seven Per Cent., Seattle: The preferred stock of the American Piano Co. pays 7 per cent., and has done so regularly. It is listed on the Boston Stock Exchange. Write to Bamberger, Loeb & Co., 25 Broad St., New York, for their illustrated "Circular B" giving full information.

P., Leechburg, Pa.: In spite of the promising reports of the Standard Motor Construction Co., results have not been as satisfactory as was expected. I hesitate to advise additional purchases even at a lower price, though the promoters of the company are still predicting better things.

W., Syracuse, N. Y.: Bay State Gas was one of the stocks exploited by that eminent reformer Tom Lawson, who has become rich while his followers have become poor. I regard it as valueless, but in a booming stock market sometimes these "cats and dogs" have a market made for them.

H., Finlay, O.: The last quotations reported on English Marconi Com. are 27 bid and 32 asked, American Marconi New 8½ and 9½ and Canadian Marconi from 5 to 6. The wireless business is by no means a monopoly. You can do better with your money than buying stocks of this character.

Banker, Houston, Texas: An excellent weekly financial review, which is read by thousands of bankers throughout the country, is published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. Any of my investing readers can have a copy without charge if they will write to Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

G., Savannah: The Ohio Copper Co. has a fair low grade property which, under competent management, should do better. With an advancing copper market the mines should be productive. The treatment of the stockholders is most reprehensible. They will be justified in going into the courts and demanding relief.

G., Louisville, Ky.: At present Southern Railway Com. looks like a better speculation than M. K. T. Com. but conditions may change. Something depends on the outcome of the crops and especially the cotton crop. 2. Wabash Com. sells at a nominal figure because the company is about to be reorganized and the stock heavily assessed.

L., Pullman, Ill.: You are wise in putting your small savings in first class \$100 bonds for which you can find a market at any time. An unusually large number of excellent bonds, many of them listed on the New York Stock Exchange, can now be had in denomination of \$100. Write to Beyer & Co., the \$100 Bond House, 52 William St., New York, for an excellent list. You can mention Jasper.

W., Marathon, N. Y.: 1. Alexander & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York City, buy in small lots and issue an interesting market letter for the information of customers. In writing, mention Jasper. 2. Southern Pacific and Steel Com. are fairly good speculative

propositions in an active market. 3. Preferred stock is preferred as to dividends and usually as to assets.

Investor, Haddon Heights, N. J.: The weakness of Kansas City Southern Pfd. does not seem to be accompanied by much selling. Its reports have shown that its dividends were more than earned, but earnings are not as good as they have been. It is the belief that unless crop prospects are particularly good, the question of reducing the dividend may be considered.

P., Dennison, Ia.: 1. I know of none that I can recommend. Advise you to be very careful in trading on a small margin. 2. Latest reports of B. & O. are favorable. It is not more attractive than Atchison, if the promise of the crops should be made good. Last year the low price of B. & O. was 93½ and it sold up to 100¾. It will be seen that it has had something of an advance.

J., Ithaca, N. Y.: American Woolen Pfd. is reasonably sure of its dividend unless a very drastic tariff cut should be made. It is not, however, included in "the safe investments." 2. American Ice is a low-priced industrial stock that ought to do better. 3. Texas Co. (Oil) bonds are convertible into stock at 150. They pay 6 per cent., and are an attractive speculation around par.

High Grade, New Orleans: High grade investments are, of course, the safest and will give you the least worry though they do not always bring in the highest income. Some yield very satisfactory returns, aside from the sense of security they convey. Write to P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York City, for their explanatory "Circular X-H." in reference to high grade investments.

Low Priced Stocks, Omaha: U. S. Light & Heating Com. which has recently advanced from 12 to around 18 is still regarded favorably as a speculative industrial. 2. With \$100 you could buy about 5 shares. 3. Slatery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City, make a specialty of U. S. L. & H., and will be glad to correspond with any of my readers who may be interested.

Fractional Lots, Minneapolis: By fractional lots we mean lots of less than 100 shares. You can buy any number of shares from one upward. You will find your other questions answered in a free booklet entitled "Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading." My readers are invited to send for a copy to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

Eager, Atlanta, Ga.: If you are eager to become the possessor of dividend-paying stocks or bonds and can pay for them only in part, you can arrange with members of the New York Stock Exchange to buy them on a margin for you. Walston H. Brown & Bros., 45 Wall Street, New York City, solicit correspondence from any of my readers who would like to make investments on a margin basis.

Short Term Notes, New Haven, Conn.: Investors prefer long term securities because it gives them less bother to replace them. This is why short term obligations pay a higher rate of interest. Three year 5 per cent. Collateral Real Estate Notes in denomination of \$250 yielding 6 per cent., are offered by Ashley & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. Write to the firm for their "Descriptive Circular N. C."

Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.: The best investment for one who seeks safety is in a good bond of recognized standing, one having a ready market. Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, have had a high reputation many years for the conservative investments they have recommended to their customers. Write to them for their "Bond Circular No. 557." Any of my readers can have it without charge.

Clerk, Roanoke, Va.: 1. Investment bonds usually pay a much lower rate of interest than those that are speculative. 2. If the company does not earn the interest on its bonds, the bondholders have the right to ask for the appointment of a receiver. If the bonds are what are called "debentures" the interest is only paid if earned and failure to pay would not involve a receivership. 3. "Accrued interest" is the interest due on the bond from the date of the last interest payment.

P., Cooperstown, N. Y.: 1. Keep your Steel Pfd. With a revival of prosperity, the steel business should show decided improvement. The only cloud on the situation is the possibility of radical tariff reductions. 2. The stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. is owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The company was formed about a year ago and its product is contracted to the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. It is rather a close corporation. Those familiar with it have faith in its future.

Information, Baltimore: Ontario & Western shows signs of manipulation by those who wish to buy it at lower figures. There is a suspicion that they were aided by the passage of the dividend, for the stock has been stronger since the dividend was passed. As the New Haven Railroad paid over 10 points more for its control of the stock than the shares are now selling at, there is no reason why they should be sacrificed by present holders and there is every hope of a renewal of dividends.

C., Beaverton, Ore.: It is difficult for some to comprehend the reason why, with an increased supply of gold, the price of commodities should be increased. In a word this is the explanation. A certain amount of gold will purchase a certain quantity of wheat. This amount of gold will buy more wheat when wheat is plentiful, that is, it will buy it cheaper. It is obvious that when gold is more plentiful it will not buy as much wheat as it would

One Billion Dollars Increase in the Value of Chicago Real Estate

During the past fifteen years the value of Chicago real estate has doubled. In the past eleven years alone the increase amounts to one billion dollars.

This remarkable growth has been uniform, steady, and of the soundest character, and the economic causes responsible for it insure its continuance through many years to come.

Naturally, First Mortgage Bonds based on the highest class of Chicago real estate are backed by a security which is steadily increasing in value and constantly adding to the already liberal margin of security. The very character of these securities goes still farther to explain their popularity. They are based on the absolute source of all wealth—land. They constitute a first lien on the very foundations of the entire commercial structure.

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We own and offer First Mortgage Bonds, secured by the highest class of improved, income-producing, centrally located Chicago real estate, bearing the attractive income yield of 5½ to 6½. We purchase entire First Mortgage Bond Issues and sell direct to investors. Each issue is protected by a Title Guarantee Policy, from a title and trust company, guaranteeing the bonds to be an absolute first lien. The security in every case is at least double the entire amount of the loan and is constantly increased by the fact that the bonds mature serially in from two to fifteen years. The annual income yield from the property is never

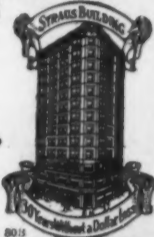
less than three times the greatest annual interest charge.

For the past thirty years we have been engaged in the purchase and sale of this class of securities without the loss of a single dollar, either of principal or interest, for any client. It is our custom to repurchase securities from our clients, upon request, at par and accrued interest, less a handling charge of 1%, thus assuring a ready convertibility into cash.

If you are interested in obtaining further information regarding this type of securities, write for a copy of *The Investor's Magazine*, which we publish twice monthly in the interest of conservative investors.

We shall be pleased to submit a list of specific issues of exceptional merit which we can unreservedly recommend to the most careful investors. Write for Circular No. 246 C

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1902
STRAUS BUILDING, CHICAGO.



when wheat is scarcer. It will have to buy it at a higher price. The greater the quantity of wheat, the cheaper it is, and the greater the quantity of gold, the cheaper it is—that is the less it will buy.

S., Buffalo, N. Y.: The company reported a surplus last year of about \$2,000,000. It owns some good properties. Its future depends upon the continued appreciation of real estate in New York City. Six per cent. bonds are not usually regarded in the gilt edged investment class. At some time they may become so. 2. Chicago Great Western is suffering, as all railroads are, from the adverse action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of slightly increasing freight rates.

L., Paterson, N. J.: You would find greater safety, if you want to purchase a \$100 bond by buying the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Convertible 4½s. These are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The convertible privilege of this bond may sometimes be worth considerable so that it has both an investment and speculative value. Write to George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 14 Wall Street, New York City, for their special Circular No. 803, and also with reference to bonds yielding from 5 to 6 per cent.

Public Utility, Bangor, Me.: It is true that bonds and stocks of public utility companies, such as trolley lines, electric and gas companies pay a higher rate of interest, as a rule than bonds of established railroad companies. A public utility preferred stock, tax exempt and highly recommended to those who wish to increase their income, because it yields 6 per cent., is described in an interesting circular published by William P. Bonbright & Co., bankers, 14 Wall Street, New York City. They will be glad to mail a copy to any of my readers who will write for it and mention Jasper.

Beginner, Denver, Col.: Begin to speculate in Wall Street by sending a check for any amount of money from \$100 upwards to your broker, New York City, or elsewhere, with directions to buy as you may order. He will pay interest on your deposit until it is utilized. He will buy and sell as you may direct. And if you buy on margin will charge interest on the money he advances. 2. "Odd lots" mean small lots of stock. Write to John Muir & Co., who make a specialty of odd lots (members of the New York Stock Exchange), 71 Broadway, New York City, for a copy of their free "Circular D" on Odd Lots.

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NEW YORK, July 25, 1912.

JASPER.

Would Be Awful.

He—"If you will not accept me, then I shall blow out my brains with this pistol."

She—"Oh, don't," she cried, "it must be awful not to have any brains."

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

The Fraternal Spirit in Industry.

"WHEN a thing is right, it will ultimately and permanently succeed." In an address before the American Iron and Steel Institute, its president, E. H. Gary, thus expressed the attitude of the trade toward its competitors and toward labor. However aggressive and ruthless the methods of manufacturers of iron and steel may have been in the earlier years, President Gary correctly interprets the industry to-day when he says, "I believe in competition thoroughly; I believe the race should be won by the swiftest, that the greatest success should come to him that is most earnest and active and persevering; but I do not approve of destructive competition, which means bitter, relentless, tyrannical conduct, calculated to drive out the weak and allow only the strong to survive."

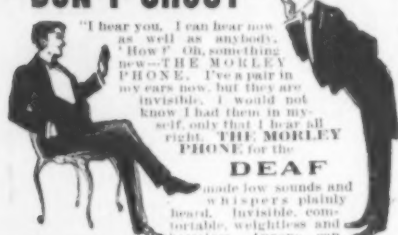
In its attitude toward employees, the iron and steel industry as conducted to-day is actuated by the highest ethical considerations, manifesting itself in a spirit of fraternity between employer and employee. The seven-day week has been practically eliminated in all the larger plants, even in the continuous operations where it had been regarded as unavoidable. Safety devices costing vast sums of money have been installed, but recognized as being worth all they have cost in the prevention of human suffering. Sanitary officers have been appointed and the health of the employees is being considered as never before. This accounts for the failure on the part of labor agitators in their desperate efforts to arouse discontent among steel workers.

President Gary's statement, which met with a round of applause from his associates, is a challenge to all labor agitators and detractors. "I make the assertion," said he, "that in no line of industry, at any period in the history of the world, in any country, was labor on the whole better treated in every respect than it is at present in this great line of industrial activity."

No More Baggage Smashing.

At last! The baggage masters are not to have things all their own way hereafter. The Pennsylvania Railroad has begun to install cushions for unloading baggage from trucks in baggage rooms. The anti-baggage smasher mats are about four feet long and two feet wide, made of strips of hard wood, across which are nailed pieces of scrap air-brake hose. This is a good way to use up the worn-out hose in the interest of the long suffering traveling public.

And now the baggage smasher isn't smashing. For he catapults the trunks on fenders sure. And the public is chortling with a chuckle. That one terror of travel is no more.

"DON'T SHOUT"

"I hear you, I can hear you as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in my ears only that I hear all right. THE MORLEY PHONE for the DEAF made low sounds and whistles plainly heard. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials. THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 767, Ferry Bldg., Phila.

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It will ease your Mind; I will ease your Feet. Enlarged Joints Reduced and Toes Straightened by ACHFELDT'S (Patented) "PERFECTION" TOE SPRING. Worn at night without inconvenience with auxiliary appliances for day use. Sent on approval. Money refunded if not as represented. Use My Improved Instant Arch Supporter for "Flat Foot" and broken-down instep. Send outline of foot. Full particulars and advice free in plain sealed envelope. M. ACHFELDT, Foot Specialist. Room 94, 162 West 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

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See Them BEFORE Paying. These gems are identical with sapphires. LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS. Sound solid and fire diamond tests. So hard they easily scratch a file and will cut glass. Brilliantly guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. Write today for free illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure. White Valley Gem Co., 819 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Taking a Strange Census

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

THE CENSUS outfit consisted of three men, two white and one Eskimo, a sledge and six dogs. The "work" ahead was to find out how many Eskimos and other human beings lived along the barren coast of Hudson's Bay, between Fort Churchill and Chesterfield Inlet. It was only one small end of the gigantic task of making an official government census of all human life in the eight hundred thousand square miles of wilderness and polar barren between Hudson's Bay and the Great Bear on the east and west, and the fifty-eighth degree and the Arctic Ocean on the north and south. The work was begun more than two years ago, but it isn't completed yet, except in the hundred thousand square miles along the west shore of the great bay.

There have been few undertakings more filled with the elements of romance and adventure, of hardship and the picturesque, than this taking of a census in a country of savagery and desolation, where human life is enumerated at just about the rate of one man, woman or child to every fifty square miles. In it have played their parts the old Hudson's Bay Company's factor, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, adventurous traders and explorers, dogs and sledges, canoes and snowshoes; to say nothing of that other still more picturesque part of the "game," the people whom the government is seeking. Kogmollocks, Nunatamutes, Crees, Chippewayans, half-breeds, French and Indians of a dozen different tribal names are now down in black and white in what is without doubt the world's most interesting and unusual census.

It had been estimated at Fort Churchill that in the hundred thousand square miles known as the "Churchill district" there would be about 2,500 people. As a matter of fact, the final count showed only 1,800, or one person to every fifty-five square miles. Of these people, inhabiting a country two and a half times as large as Ohio, there were only two hundred whites and half-breeds.

It was evening when the census outfit came upon the Eskimo village, a hundred and fifty miles up the coast. There were about thirty in the camp, and there was considerable excitement and pleasure at the arrival of the "white brothers," until the interpreter, meeting an old friend, let the cat out of the bag. Quickly the news passed that the white men had come to take the name of every man, woman and child, and that they were going to ask all sorts of questions, and a quiet and sullen gloom settled in every igloo. A short time previously two Eskimos had been arrested, and the conviction became general that the white men's intentions boded ill for the entire village. Both men and women shut themselves in their snow and ice houses, and the round, brown faces of the children peered forth suspiciously. They made no movement to appear at dawn, and only after a full hour's parleying with the "chief man" would he grant an interview. It took the combined efforts of white men and interpreter until noon, and numerous gifts, to convince him. When at last he was induced to call forth his people, it was found that several of the men had disappeared during the night.

The chief himself was the first to go down in the official census book. His name was Um-Gluu, as nearly as it can be spelled in English. He was a white-haired old patriarch, with a skin like creased brown parchment. When asked his age, he pointed to a man already middle-aged and held up two fingers, signifying that he was twice as old as the other. He must have been fully a hundred years old. Later I tried to get a story out of this old man. He talked briefly, answering questions in a dozen words, until I unfortunately asked him, through the interpreter, if he had ever heard anything about certain missing ships of half a century or more ago. He gave me one long, dull, suspicious look and would say nothing more after that. I drew my own conclusions. In a day long gone, I thought, Um-Gluu had had something to do with a ship that had disappeared, or perhaps he had played a part in the disappearance of more than one. Before I asked that question he told me that he could remember, when a young man, of seeing

caribou herds so large that the barren was black with them farther than the eyes could see. He said that he had not seen a white man until he was a man grown himself, and that he had hunted the seal and the whale when the whales were so numerous that at almost any time one could see more than he had fingers on his two hands.

He spoke of a great Eskimo village, the greatest he had ever seen, where the igloos were built entirely of whale ribs and bones, and I tried to find if the ruins of the ancient Eskimo "city" near Victoria Island were a part of that great village; but he did not know where Victoria Island was and had never heard of it before. He said there had been a "fight" and then "sickness," and that after that his people had moved in the direction of the sun, which must have been southeast. As nearly as I could make out, the "big village" had numbered between five hundred and six hundred people in his boyhood; then, after the fighting and the sickness, there had come a split, the division of the tribe with which he had gone numbering about two hundred and fifty. Since those days, probably from a half to three-quarters of a century ago, his people had steadily grown less in number, until the eight igloos of which he was now chief sheltered all that remained of what was once the "great village." There was something almost epic in these few flashlights caught of a life whose adventures might fill volumes the world would give much to know.

Um-Gluu's inherent suspicion of the prying white man had an amusing parallel in the case of a village of Dog Ribs, far to the west. The census takers had worked their way through one hundred and eighty miles of desolation, and in all that distance had found but three white people, half a dozen half-breeds and eighteen natives, when they struck the Dog Ribs. Once upon a time an enterprising white man had sold the Dog Ribs the secret of a simple brew which produced a glorious drunk, and wherever the opportunity was offered the Royal Northwest Mounted Police came hot on the trail of the redskin brewers. So it happened that when the census takers came with their official-looking books and their many questions, the Dog Ribs shook in their boots, so to speak. But Red Eye, as the people of a neighboring post had nicknamed the Dog Rib chief, did not, like Um-Gluu, go into his tepee and pout. He received the white men with open arms and pitched their tent a hundred yards from the Indian camp, "so that his white brothers would sleep well," he assured them. The taking of the census in this particular spot looked like an easy thing, and the census takers lay themselves down to sleep with hearts filled with gratitude toward Red Eye and stomachs filled with his choicest fish and venison. But when they awakened in the morning, Red Eye and his camp were gone. They had departed during the night, tepees and all, in their canoes.

The census figures and investigations which have been carried along with them show some curious facts about wilderness life. More than one modern Methuselah has been found between the fifty-eighth degree and the Arctic Sea, and in most instances only an estimate of their ages can be made. At the upper end of Reindeer Lake I met a Chippewayan who claimed to be a hundred and fifteen years old, and he looked it. How he lived, so parchment-like and dried up, was a mystery; but live he did, and he could still paddle his canoe ten miles a day. While men of extreme age are not uncommon, and especially along the northern coast, it is a singular fact that few very old women have been found. Life seems most tenacious from the age of twenty-five on. It is a Cree proverb that if a child lives "to smoke with men" he is sure of a long life. The people of the wild places very rarely marry out of age. I personally know of but one instance where a middle-aged Indian or Eskimo took a young wife. In the event of an Indian of the far northern tribes losing his wife when he himself is middle-aged, he takes another wife only in about one case out of twenty. The ratio of the Eskimo is somewhat less.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE. WOMEN interested in Suffrage should distribute propaganda among their friends. Booklets, addresses, etc., may be obtained from the Suffrage Party, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. Write for particulars.

ADORN YOUR ROOM WITH JUDGE PRINTS. Charming pictures by Flagg, Hamilton, Christy and other famous artists, suitable for framing. Send 10c for catalogue and receive a picture free. Judge, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Meaning of Famous Family Names

By MRS. CHAMP CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Clark is one of the greatest authorities among the women of this country on nomenclature and history of famous family names. Herself related to many of the most celebrated families, she has made this interesting subject her hobby. In connection with the study of genealogy the wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives came to be known as probably the best posted woman in America on the life and history of Thomas Jefferson.



MRS. CHAMP CLARK

Wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and an authority on family names.

THE STUDY of famous family names has always attracted me. One of the reasons for this is the fact that I am related to so many interesting families. Myself a Bennett, of Calloway County, Missouri, I have a family connection of considerable extent in northeastern Missouri. It often seems to me as if I am related to about everybody in the world. My father's

people came to this country with Lord Baltimore. My mother was a McAfee, of a famous Scotch-Irish family.

Mr. Clark's mother was Aletha Jane Beauchamp. He was named James Beauchamp Clark. He found the name J. B. Clark so common in all post-offices that he kept everlastingly receiving the mail of somebody else. He avoided the "James" and used "Beauchamp" Clark, but the boys insisted upon calling it "Bo-Champ"—sometimes they got only so far as "Bo." So Mr. Clark, who is always original, took the matter of abbreviation into his own hands, and from that time on it has been Champ Clark.

Clark is an English name and means scholar, "one who can read and write." Originally reading and writing was a great accomplishment. Many could feed and fight, but few were able to read and write. A man who possessed the latter acquirement was known as clerk—pronounced over there "clark"—and that was handed down Clark.

Taft is an Irish name, which was originally Taafft. In Welsh it means "little river." Roosevelt is Dutch and means "rose garden." Bryan is Irish and means "noisy" or "vibrant." Former Speaker Cannon possesses a Presbyterian name. Most members of his family before him were Presbyterians, but he belongs to the Friends' Society. Cannon signifies a "big gun," a "law."

Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, has a name which runs back to the jumping-off place. It is Scotch and means "I dare." Scotland never was conquered and in the old days there was continual fighting. If there was nobody else to fight, the Scots fought each other. In one of the principalities a king's man had been murdered. He was hanged in the public square, stark naked. The men were too badly frightened to touch his body. Finally one brave young Scotchman advanced, cut down the body, and as he did so said, "Dal-zeel" (I dare). He was knighted for his courage and became Lord Dalzeel. In the latter's time "Auld Robin Grey," a famous Scotch ballad, was written. It was generally understood that Lady Dufferin wrote it, but she could never be made to admit the composership. Lord Dalzeel pressed her hardest and said, hoping to force an admission, "Aye, nae Scottish woman wrote it, or she ne'er would (in the song) have made a crown (something over one dollar in our money) equal a pound (five dollars)." It was a delightful thrust at a Scot's business acumen, but Lady Dufferin did not confess.

Representative Sereno E. Payne's family name had a curious origin. It is supposed to be the same word as "pagan" and to have been handed down from the old Roman days when those who worshiped gods were known as "pagans." "Pagan" is said to have been softened into the present name "Payne."

The ancestors of former Representative Charles Henry Grosvenor, of Ohio, belonged to the English nobility. They came over with William the Conqueror, as did the Herndons. The latter orig-

inally had a heron (a wading bird with a long bill) for their coat of arms (a sign to distinguish families before reading and writing was known). There were several heraldic "herons," so that those who lived in the valley became known as the "Hérons of the dell" and those on the hill as the "Hérons of the don." Then the name became "Heron don," and finally as we know it now, "Herndon."

Secretary Knox's name suggests old John Knox, the only man who was able to withstand the charms of Mary, Queen of Scots, one of the truly great women of the world. Knox wore a long beard, described as flowing to his waist, and he was noted as a lady's man and for his wonderful eloquence. He possessed the unusual trait of being fond of his mothers-in-law. Mary, Queen of Scots, sent for John Knox. She hoped, by her own beauty and the beautiful women of her court, to dazzle the man of charm. When the full splendor burst upon Knox and as he took the hand of Queen Mary, he was heard to say, "Oh, how beautiful you are! If only the beauty could last! But fie upon the Knave Death, who would come in and rob the eye of its luster, the cheek of its bloom, and make it food for the worms! Lay up your treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt or thieves break through and steal."

Such a delightful tribute! and it has always interested me to know that the late Representative J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Williams, wife of John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, were lineal descendants of John Knox.

The City Tree.

FROM out the battered soil that lies
Tween bounds of walk and driveway space,
Up to the smoky, half-glimpsed skies,
It springs in sturdy, sylvan grace.
And oh, how much it means to me,
My solitary city tree.

For on its boughs the seasons show
Their varied beauty: Spring's pale greens,
Summer's rich tones, Fall's gaudy glow,
The sparkling white of Winter's scenes.
The miracles of wood and leaf
Come to me through my city tree.

It gives storm music, leaf-blown song:
Yet to my soul shows something higher—
Stability that makes me strong,
And growth that stirs me to aspire.
So sense and spirit revel free
In bounties from my city tree.

OREOLA W. HASKELL.

A Novel Contest.

WINDOW trimming has become an art. Window trimmers are said to command salaries in these days that make professional men envious. It remained for Dayton, O. to in-



augurate a great window-trimming contest. The retailers' committee of the Dayton Chamber of Commerce got about three hundred retailers together at the New Hall of Industrial Education of the National Cash Register Company, and

the president of that great institution, John H. Patterson, offered \$500 in prizes for the best dressed windows in the city, with George J. Cowan, of Chicago, manager of the store-equipment section of the *Dry Goods Reporter*, and Thomas Bird, of Chicago, editor of the *Merchants' Record and Show Window*, as judges. As a fitting close to the event, a dinner was given to the contestants in the dining-room of the National Cash Register Company's Officers' Club. The prizes were awarded by President Patterson, each in gold, tied in a chamois sack, accompanied by a handsomely engraved certificate of award. The first prize in Class 1 was awarded to G. W. Shroyer & Co., an illustration of whose window is printed herewith. The contest was so successful that President Patterson announced another for later in the year.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

IMPROVIDENCE is one of the chief causes of want and privation in any community. Poverty is the mother of misery and the frequent instigator to lawless acts. Improvidence, therefore, in any civilized and intelligent person, is nothing less than a near-crime.

The man who spends all that he earns without thought of the future may pass through life without personally experiencing the full effects of his lack of foresight and self-denial. Often, however, the spendthrift himself suffers the consequences of his wasteful habits. No one need waste any sympathy on him. He deserves his punishment. But to those dependent on him, for whom he makes no provision and who are doomed sooner or later to suffer on account of his neglect, goes out pity from all observers.

Few men can truthfully assert that they do not earn enough to lay by anything for the benefit of their families. Almost every worker can gather together sufficient money to pay the premium on a life-insurance policy of at least moderate amount. The wholly superfluous cigars and beers or other trifles for which many a man parts with portions of his wages often cost more in the course of a year than the premium on a life-insurance policy which, if he were called away, would keep the wolf from the door of his family's home.

So, if you must be generally improvident, it would be well to make an exception in this matter of life insurance and to consult an agent without delay.

C. Argente, Ark.: The Great Eastern Casualty Co. of New York was organized in 1892, and reports a satisfactory surplus.

P. Leechburg, Pa.: I do not advise you to put all your eggs in one basket. Take the new policy in the strongest old line company you can find.

A. Portland, Ore.: The Pacific Mutual Life of California is a well-established company. The form of policy to which you refer, if suitable to your needs, is all right.

K. Cincinnati: A large number of new insurance companies has been organized during the past few years, principally for the purpose of selling stock. Some have made most exaggerated statements regarding the earnings of the insurance business. Let them all alone.

K. New Haven: The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund was organized in Philadelphia way back in 1759. The President is Perry S. Allen. The Home Life of New York was organized in 1860 and does a much larger business than the Presbyterian Fund. Its President is George E. Ide.

C. Urbana, Ill.: State your age and write to the Travelers Co., Hartford, Conn., and also to the Aetna, Accident Department, Hartford, Conn., and tell them what you want. The Aetna has a very good \$10 a year policy covering life, health and casualty. You can mention the Hermit.

H. Woonsocket, S. D.: The Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee is one of the oldest companies, with an excellent record, a large surplus and a constantly increasing business. It should have preference over the recently organized company to which you refer.

R. Longmont, Colo.: The Postal Life of New York is under the supervision of the State Insurance Department of New York. Its president is an experienced life insurance man. Its business seems progressive. Its unusually low rates are due to the fact that it does business by mail and not through an expensive agency method.

H. Black River Falls, Wis.: 1. The New York Life and the Northwestern Mutual Life are old, well established companies. 2. The assessment associations must all, in the natural order of things, increase their assessments as the deaths of members increase. Those who seek cheap insurance make a mistake when they think only of the initial cost. While the assessments in a fraternal order are less than the premium cost of an old line policy, the extra cost of the latter accumulates to the advantage of the insured. For instance, I have a paid-up policy in an old line company which costs me nothing now to carry and every year brings me a small dividend. This could never happen in an assessment concern. If an old line policy is dropped, it has value either in cash or insurance. I had an assessment policy on which I had paid a good deal of money. When I dropped it, it was not worth a cent.

Hermit

The Public Forum

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEEDED.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick.

WOMAN is as sure to have the suffrage as the tide is to rise, not because she is as wise, as strong, as skillful as man is, nor because she, like him, is a human being, nor for any other reason of likeness or duplication at all, but because she is different, because the world needs her peculiar and special abilities. This fact, whether woman wants it or not, will force inevitably the suffrage upon her. Woman is already taking hold of the present material world, giving to it and bringing into it the love and service and spiritual relations which in the old days created the home and which to-day are changing the man-made workhouse into a place adequate to the glorious future life of human beings.

THE SOUTH'S OPPORTUNITIES.

Baron H. D. W. Hooft, of Rotterdam, Holland.

THE South should advertise its immense opportunities like Canada and some of the Western States are doing. Some two years ago I was in the Amstel Hotel, in Amsterdam, and met an American, who told me of the opportunities in the South. My interest was aroused, and after a trip to Florida two years ago I interested many friends in the immigration project. We have sent some farmers to Florida, where they are all doing well, and will soon send others. When I return to Holland I will make a report to the Dutch minister of foreign affairs on the possibilities existing for our immigrants in this section of the United States and of the great work the Southern Commercial Congress is doing in developing the Southern States.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

President Schurman, of Cornell University.

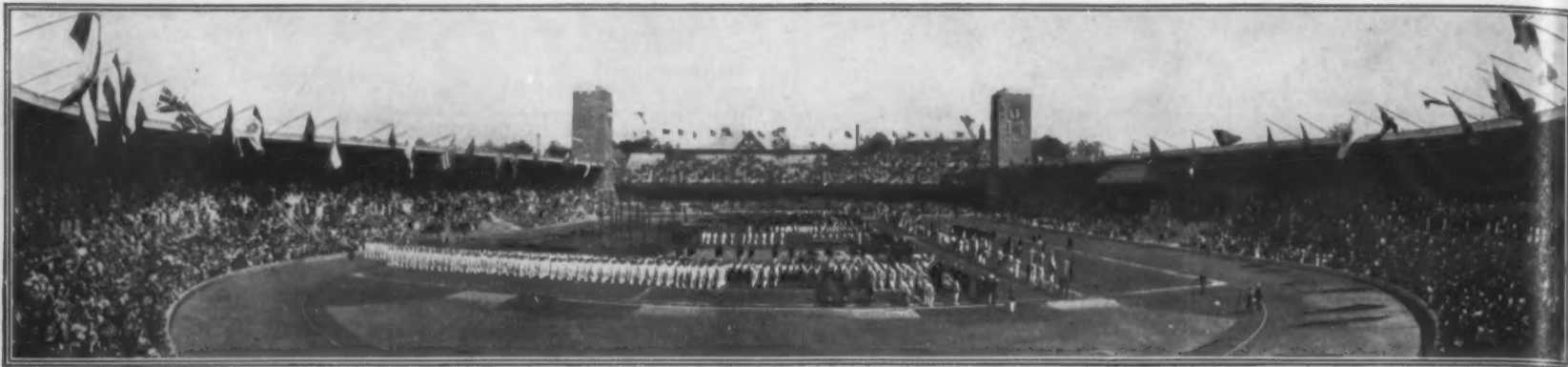
THE SELF-SEEKING demagogue starts out with the captivating doctrine of the rule of the people, but he ends with the dangerous despotism of one-man rule, the rule of himself. He seduces the unwary with his initial promise of the restoration of popular rule. And this is the easier to do by advocacy of schemes of direct government, whereby the people are assured they may become their own rulers by the simple process of reducing to impotence their Governors, their legislators, and even their judges. The people are to gain self-rule by destroying the independence and undermining the responsibility of the representatives they themselves have chosen to make, to interpret and to execute their laws! The initiative, the referendum and the recall thus lend themselves admirably to the demagogue's scheme of making himself an autocrat. This scheme of direct government is to-day proclaimed as a mark of progressiveness in government. In fact, nothing could be more reactionary. It is as old as history. It was tried in ancient Greece and it failed. It was tried in ancient Rome and it failed. It led always either to anarchy or despotism.

HOW TO PREVENT FLOODS.

Walter Parker, Director of Publicity, Louisiana Reclamation Club.

PERMANENT flood prevention and the regulation of the rivers in such a way as to make them a national asset in place of the monster liability they now are is the issue that confronts the people of the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi valleys. There are thousands of manufacturers and merchants all over the country who are beginning to realize that permanent flood prevention will mean the rapid development of the highly productive low lands, which in turn will mean the opening up of new and valuable markets. These matters have all been discussed and considered in the most careful manner by such organizations as the Louisiana Reclamation Club, the Louisiana Bankers' Association, the National Reclamation Association, the Memphis City Club, the National Irrigation Association, the Pittsburgh Flood Commission, the New Orleans Progressive Union and the organized lumbermen of Louisiana. In every case resolutions adopted by these organizations have declared the control of the floods, the regulation of the flow of the rivers, the building and the maintenance of the levees and the control of the source of streams to be a national duty.

News of the Time Told in Pictures



THE MOST REMARKABLE ATHLETIC MEET EVER HELD.

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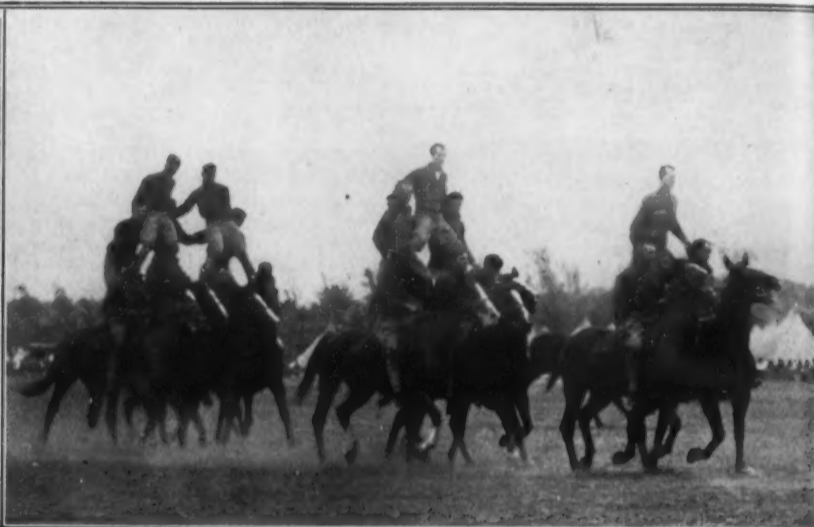
Panoramic view of the opening of the Olympic games of 1912, in the stadium at Stockholm, Sweden. The ceremonies of the occasion were witnessed by the Swedish royal family and 30,000 spectators. When the royal family entered their box, the vast assemblage cheered, while a corps of trumpeters sounded a call. A large group of singers started the Swedish national hymn, which was joined in by the host of spectators. The athletes of all nations then entered the arena, the American contingent making a fine appearance. Afterwards a big choir sang a hymn while several bands played. The court pastor, the Rev. Oscar C. Ahlfeldt, preached a short sermon, and the Rev. Robert De Courcey Laffan of London, a member of the British Olympic Committee, offered prayer. The assemblage sang the Lutheran hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." Crown Prince Gustav Adolph of Sweden made a brief speech, and King Gustav V., in a pleasing address, declared the Olympic games open. Another speech by the Crown Prince followed, a trumpeter sounded a blast, the Crown Prince waved his hat and led three cheers, and a parade of the athletes began. Subsequently a number of field and track contests took place.



BRITISH ROYALTY IN THE SHADOW OF PERIL.

BROWN BROS.

Queen Mary of England riding on a railway platelayers' trolley during her visit to the Silverwood colliery, near Rotherham, England. The Queen was accompanied by Lady Fitz-William her hostess at Westworth Woodhouse, and Lady Eva Dugdale. Her Majesty was propelled by human power to the engine house, where the King, who had descended the shaft and explored the underground workings, rejoined her. The Cadeby mine, adjoining the Silverwood, the King was assured, was the safest colliery in England. The next morning a terrible explosion in the Cadeby killed eighty men. All England shuddered because their Majesties had been near to grave danger.



A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH IN HAWAII.

RISK

American cavalry performing stunts at Honolulu as a feature of the celebration there of American Independence Day. Other safe and interesting features set a good example to Americans in the United States. The events included public exercises at the palace grounds attended by a cosmopolitan assemblage, unique in its variety. Among those present were white men, Japanese, Chinese and native Hawaiians. A Hawaiian clergyman offered prayer, a Japanese girl read the Declaration of Independence and an oration was delivered by Walter G. Smith, editor of a Honolulu paper, and a former member of the New York Legislature.



TARPLEY

A \$2,000,000 FLOOD IN DENVER, COLORADO.

Scene on Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, near Market Street, showing the havoc wreaked by a flood that swept down Cherry Creek, through the wholesale and factory districts into the Platte River. The flood was due to a cloudburst, and a wall of water many feet high descended on the city. Hundreds of buildings were inundated and damaged, and many were carried away. Several persons lost their lives, and 600 were made homeless. The high water ripped out concrete walls that confined Cherry Creek for two miles and destroyed many bridges. At the Union station a torrent three feet deep rushed through the yard, marooning several hundred passengers and stopping traffic.



LANGER

A CITY STREET TURNED INTO A RIVER.

View of a thoroughfare in Denver during the recent flood which did \$2,000,000 damage. The streets which were overflowed were found to be covered several inches deep with sand and gravel after the water subsided. A large number of small dwellings along the line of Cherry Creek, in which the flood took place, collapsed entirely or were partially wrecked. The inhabitants of these houses had narrow escapes and some daring rescues of imperiled people were made. The enterprising citizens were not daunted by the calamity and set to work immediately to repair the damage caused by the flood, over 15,000 men being set at work.



DEMOCRATIC LAWMAKERS HONOR THEIR NATIONAL CANDIDATE.

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Visit of over 200 Democratic Congressmen, headed by Speaker Champ Clark, to Governor Woodrow Wilson at his summer home at Sea Girt, New Jersey. Champ Clark and Governor Wilson are seen standing on the porch while Mr. Clark was making an address to which Governor Wilson responded. Afterwards the representatives were introduced individually to Governor Wilson and the ladies of his family. Each Congressman assured the Governor of his loyal support and the Governor intimated that if he were elected President he would work in harmony with Congress.

res

Paris Fashions for Summer



Black straw trimmed with taffeta and aigrette, taffeta crown.



Mme. Martyl in a gown of white chiffon with gold beads.



Gown of black charmeuse trimmed with rose colored beaded net.



Creme colored English straw trimmed with paradise.



Gown of black charmeuse trimmed with beaded maline and lace. An attractive creation.



Shirt of brown whipcord with waist of brown chiffon over flowered silk. Brown chiffon yoke and collar, short sleeves. Parasol of white silk with ruffle of pink and white striped silk, finished with white silk fringe.



Costume of white liberty satin veiled by black chiffon and white beaded chiffon. Belt of Nile green ribbon.



Gown of blue foulard with white stripes. Blouse veiled by mousseline de soie and lace.



Gown of old rose liberty, high waist line. Bodice of the waist veiled by lace all over.



Street gown of black and white striped liberty satin with lace jabot and collar of white silk.



Gown of white chiffon over silk. Fichu of lace all over.



Black liberty gown, tunique of silk voile with pink stripes, trimmed with silk guipure.

spectators, which was played, assemblage of field and

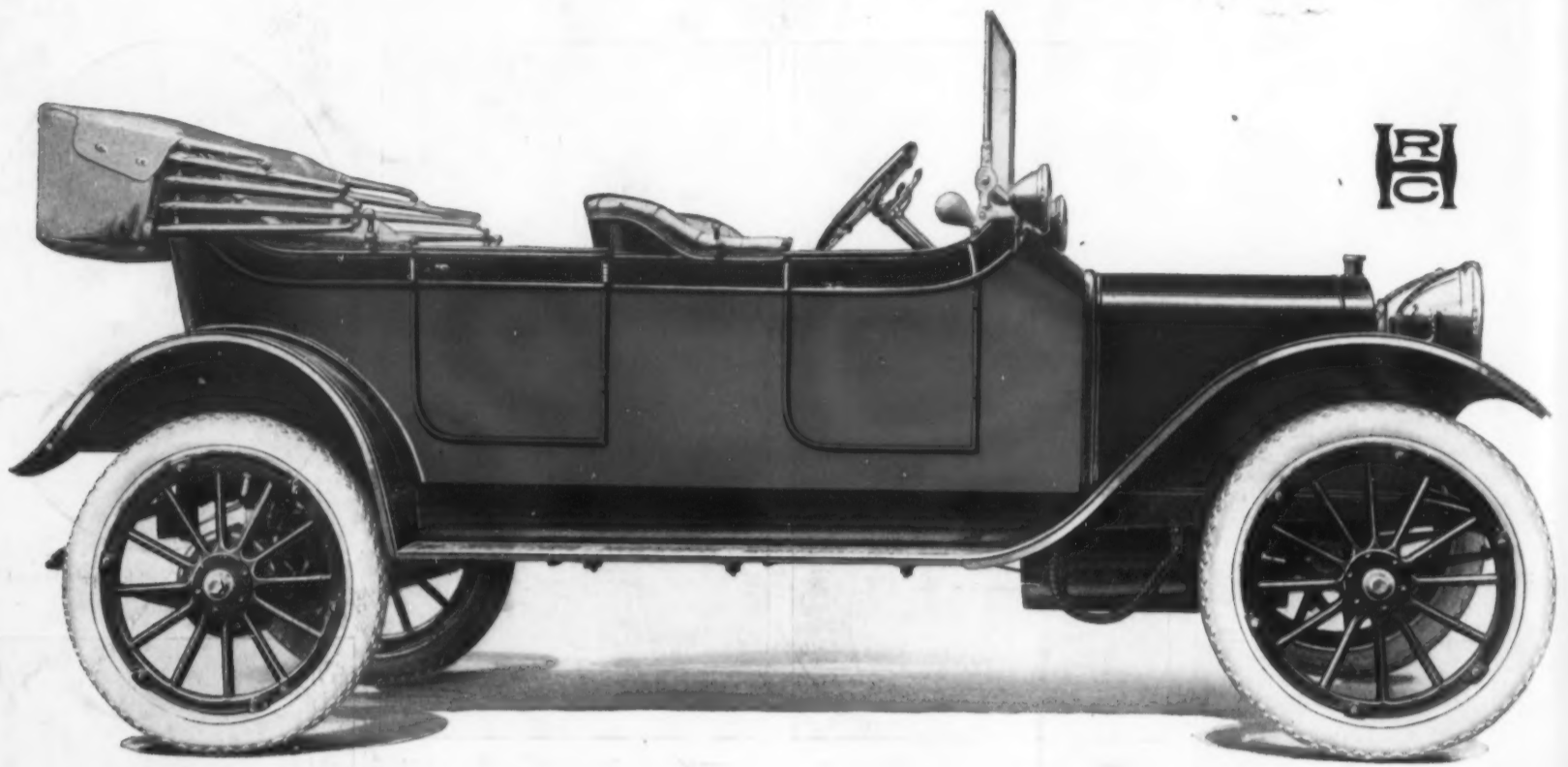
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STREET ED INTO RIVER.

thoroughfare during the re- which did damage. The ch were over- e found to be several inches sand and r the water A large num- all dwellings ne of Cherry which the place, col- rely or were recked. The of these narrow es- some during of imperill d made. The citizens unted by the d set to work to repair e caused by over 15,000 set at work.

PHOTOS TRANSATLANTIC CO.

R-C-H Announcement!



R-C-H

"Twenty-five"

\$900

f. o. b. Detroit

HERE is a five-passenger touring car that is designed to satisfy every motoring need, not alone in the actual operation of the car itself, but in every accessory essential to motoring comfort and enjoyment.

A season of exceptional success has assured us that the R-C-H appeals to the average motorist in a way that more than justifies our highest hopes; and we make our 1913 announcement with full confidence in the continued favor of a discriminating public.

And now just a word as to accessories. Everyone knows that certain items of equipment are as essential to the complete enjoyment of a car as the gasoline itself.

Equipment

Non-skid tires—32 x 3 1-2
12-inch Hall Bullet electric
head lights, double parabolic lens
6-inch Hall Bullet electric
side lights with parabolic lens
Bosch magneto
Warner Auto-meter
Demountable rims

Extra rim and holders
Tally-ho horn
Jiffy curtains—up or down
instantaneously
Top, Top cover, Windshield
Rear view mirror
Tool-kit, Jack, Tire Repair
kit, Pump
Robe rail

Heretofore the car-buyer has been left to purchase most of these himself, as extras, or go without. That meant, usually, the virtual addition of several hundred dollars to the price paid for the car. And sometimes equipment has been furnished on a basis of price alone, which did not tend to high quality.

We don't think that's fair to either buyer or manufacturer.

So we have equipped the R-C-H with every accessory the motorist requires. And we have tried to maintain in equipment the same high standard that distinguishes R-C-H construction. Every item has been selected because it has a known reputation for quality.

The nearest R-C-H dealer will be glad to afford you every facility for thorough test, inspection and comparison.

Descriptive folder free on request.

Responsible dealers in unallotted territory are invited to correspond with us at once.

Specifications

Wheelbase—110 inches. **Motor**—Long stroke; 4 cylinders cast en bloc; 3 1/4-inch bore, 5-inch stroke. Two-bearing crank shaft. Timing gears and valves enclosed. Three-point suspension. **Drive**—Left side.—Irreversible worm gear, 16-inch steering wheel. Throttle control on steering column. **Control**—center lever operated through H-plate integral with universal joint housing just below. Hand-lever emergency brake at driver's right. Foot accelerator in connection with hand throttle. **Springs**—Front, semi-elliptic; rear, full elliptic and mounted on swivel seats. **Frame**—Pressed steel channel. **Axles**—Front, I-beam, drop-forged; rear, semi-floating type. **Transmission**—3 speeds forward and reverse; sliding gear, selective type. **Construction**—Drop-forgings wherever practicable; chrome nickel steel used throughout all shafts and gears in the transmission and rear axle; high-carbon manganese steel in all parts requiring special stiffness. **Body**—Full 5-passenger English type; extra wide seats.

R-C-H CORPORATION, 130 Lycaste Street, Detroit, Michigan

Branches—ATLANTA, 548 Peachtree St.; BOSTON, 563 Boylston St.; BUFFALO, 1225 Main St.; CHICAGO, 2021 Michigan Ave.; CLEVELAND, 2122 Euclid Ave.; DENVER, 1529 Broadway; DETROIT, Jefferson Ave. and Lycaste St.; KANSAS CITY, 3501 Main St.; LOS ANGELES, 1242 So. Flower St.; MINNEAPOLIS, 1206 Hennepin Ave.; NEW YORK, 1989 Broadway; PHILADELPHIA, 330 No. Broad St.; WALKERVILLE, ONT., CANADA.